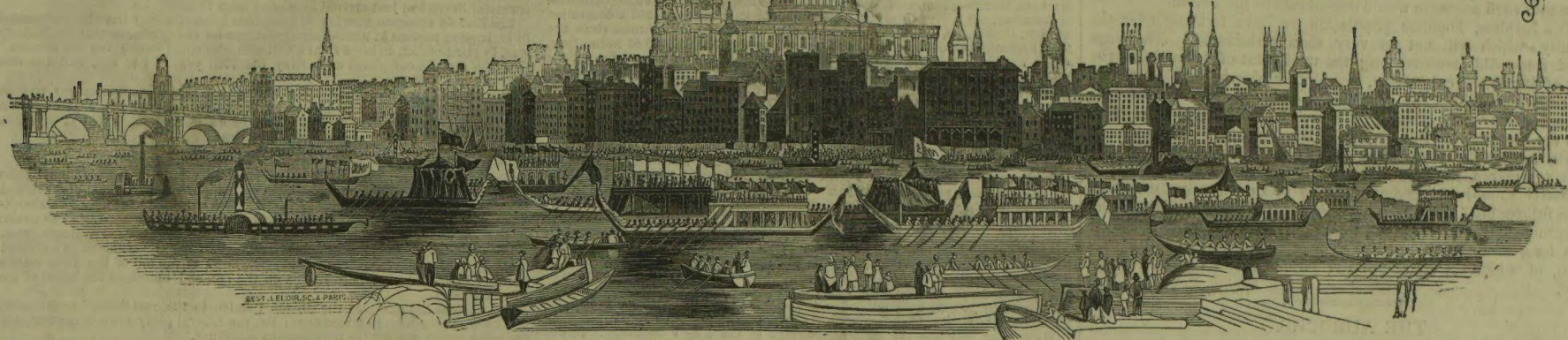


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

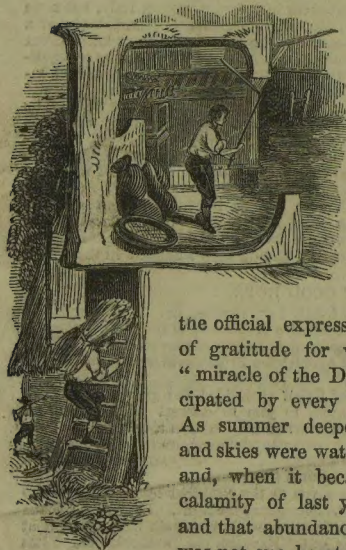


No. 285.—Vol. XI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

PLENTY AND PERIL.



VERY Church in the Kingdom, will to-morrow hear read a form of Thanksgiving for the late "Abundant Harvest." It is the most natural expression on the part of the State of a feeling that must exist in the breast of every individual. And we may believe that this, as it were the official expression on the part of our rulers, of gratitude for what Jeremy Taylor calls a "miracle of the Divine mercy," has been anticipated by every member of the community. As summer deepened into autumn the fields and skies were watched with increasing anxiety; and, when it became pretty certain that the calamity of last year would not be repeated, and that abundance was restored to us, there was not one heart that did not feel a weight, to some extent, removed from it. From the Prime Minister to the day-labourer there was scarcely one man who, for different reasons, did not breathe freer as each week's agricultural report changed hopes into certainties.

And yet, as all human things are qualified and limited, even now there is much peril beneath all the abundance. The Thanksgiving for Plenty is accompanied by an appeal to the charity of the public for those whom this abundance will not reach. The fact is worth consideration. With the materials and means of physical happiness supplied in a profusion that calls for acknowledgment even from our cold, reasoning, rather than feeling,

generation, we have yet to learn the mode of applying them. We have the materials, but, tied up by bad systems, old laws, precedents, and practices, we are at a loss when the question is that of distributing them. This creates a necessity for a farther call on the public benevolence, and it is impossible to deny that the union of the two things, the acknowledgment of the return of plenty, and the certainty felt that in the midst of it, thousands are on the verge of famine, creates a seeming anomaly. It says the abundance is not universal, that for whole masses of the people it does not exist. And the contradiction has been strongly urged as a reason why the public should refuse to contribute more to the large sums it raised for the destitution of Ireland—for it is in Ireland destitution continues to prevail.

In the present state of things, when money seems to be disappearing altogether, and the coin of the realm is fast becoming a thing of tradition and memory, and when every paper is filled with embarrassment and difficulty, it is not likely that the most forcible appeal would be so successful as formerly; we fear the public needs no discouragement in the matter of giving, and, therefore, we cannot join in the exhortations to a non-observance of the injunctions of the Queen's Letter, or to the faintest enforcement of them. If it is clearly proved that our contributions are still needed, that the abundance though great is not universal, and that in certain localities famine is as inevitable now as last year, after the failure of the harvest, we do not see how we can coldly deny aid and rescue to the sufferers under the desperate state of things. The plenty is not plenty to them; the period of change from one system to another, consequent on the destruction of the potatoe, is not over. The evils and miseries of a century are not so soon remedied. With whole populations in so exceptional and peculiar condition as many districts in the west of Ireland are said to present, we must have patience and forbearance yet awhile. The real Poor Law is in Ireland scarcely a year old; for, before last session, the system was little more than a mockery. It has scarcely begun to operate beneficially; those who have to carry it out are terror-stricken, for, like

all measures long resisted, it was passed under the pressure of a crisis that made its first operations most difficult.

The poor of England have had a lien on the property and soil of the country for nearly three centuries; they have been sheltered behind this bulwark against the ravages of utter starvation, and have had some chance of freedom of action. It is quite useless to expect the qualities and energies developed in the course of many ages, by such a system as ours, in a people who have, for the same period, been subjected, by laws framed with the coolest malignity, to every influence that can degrade mankind. In total ignorance and utter poverty, men are as helpless and powerless as a community of children. It is discouraging enough to have to deal with people reduced so far below the possibility of self-effort; but neglecting them, and leaving them to themselves will not raise them. In considering the present state of Ireland, Englishmen are too apt to forget the past; it is there we must look for the seeds of what now exists; far back in the stream of time we threw dark poisons into the waters, and now we wonder that they do not flow clear and healthfully. We forget for how many ages all the social and natural laws of men—that code that is above the written Statute-Book—were violated and perverted, in a long religious conflict, ending in conquest and oppression; the rational course of living side by side in peace, under an equality of civil rights, dates but from yesterday.

We tax the people with ignorance, forgetting that almost within living memory it was a penal offence to instruct them, just as it is a felony at the present hour to teach a Negro to read in the Southern States of America. Recklessness of bloodshed and contempt of the laws have been fostered by military government, and the impossibility of obtaining justice. We live under a better state of things; but the misery of all injustice long continued is, that its effects survive by tradition and memory after it has ceased to operate. It is the same with more physical matters: permanence, security, confidence between the tenants of land and the holders have not existed in Ireland. To squeeze the highest rent



THE AUROCHS PRESENTED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA—SKETCHED AT THE GARDENS BY MR. WEIR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

possible was the object of the majority of middlemen and the needy among the landlords. What energy or exertion could be expected from a man, when a patch of reed put on his roof or the opening a drain would have brought down a demand for an increase of rent. In no nation in the world will men work exclusively for the benefit of others. The Fellah of Egypt, like the cottier of Ireland, conceals his gain more carefully than he would a crime, certain that the slightest token of possessing it would bring down on him the bastinado, till he gave it up to the Pacha or his agents. Englishmen under such a system would degenerate to the Fellah.

It is a helpless, hopeless population we have to bring over the difficulty, which will not be very soon terminated. They are drifted into wild districts along the west coast of Ireland, in the midst of imperfect cultivation, not among plenty, but the reverse. To bring them within the reach of the abundance vouchsafed to the other parts of the empire, funds will be needed; to raise them forms the necessity for this appeal. If the immense exertions of the past year, are immediately succeeded by total neglect, we might as well have suffered the famine to do its worst months ago. That our charity should be accompanied by more extensive measures for the future, bold and effectual, we admit; that the policy of the Government has not yet taken that vigorous form, we admit also; but as long as the work remains undone, we must deal with palliatives, of which the charity of the public is the readiest to resort to.

THE AUROCHS.

PRESENTED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

THE existence of the Aurochs, Zubr, or European Bison, which once roamed over all the woodland districts of central Europe, and which in our own island was contemporary with the extinct races of Mastodon, Elephant, and Rhinoceros, is now confined to the forest of Bialowiza, in the Government of Grodno. In this last asylum it is carefully protected by the Imperial Government, whose stringent enactments alone have saved it from extirpation. To our scientific readers it will be scarcely necessary to advert to the peculiar interest which attaches to this animal. To those who are desirous of information as to its former place in the Fauna of this country, we recommend a perusal of Professor Owen's "History of British Fossil Mammals," pp. 491-497. Its nearest ally in the existing animal kingdom is the American Bison, of which there are two fine adult examples in the collection of the Zoological Society; but from this it differs in several very marked peculiarities.

When we consider the wide diffusion of that love of Natural History which originated among Englishmen in the works of Ray, and was fostered by Gilbert White and his successors, we are scarcely too sanguine in believing that this unique gift of his Imperial Majesty will not fail to be appreciated as generally as it deserves. We are informed on good authority, that, with the exception of one instance, which occurred about three hundred years ago, these are the first individuals of this species which have ever lived in captivity; and the experiment which has succeeded so admirably was only attempted by M. Dolmatoff, the Master of the Forests in Grodno, in consequence of his Imperial Majesty's desire to mark his approbation of what he saw in the establishment of the Zoological Society, during his brief visit to London, in 1845.

It only remains for us to add that the young male and female which are the subject of our Illustration were captured in the summer of 1846, and are now about eighteen months old. They were transmitted to Memel in charge of one of the Imperial under foresters, and delivered there to a keeper on the Society's establishment, who was dispatched to meet them in August last. On being liberated from their long confinement, they exhibited a degree of activity which reminded more than one of the spectators of the action of the Gnu, a singularly bovine form of antelope, of which an unique specimen once graced the Society's menagerie.

The Artist, Mr. Harrison Weir, has, in our Illustration, sketched in the distance of the picture a few specimens of the Aurochs, to show their peculiar mode of running.

In concluding this notice, we may mention the re-introduction of another European species which has ceased to be found in Britain within our own recollection; and which among birds is rapidly progressing towards the condition of the Aurochs among Mammals. The Society has just received, for the first time since its establishment, living specimens of the Great Bustard.

We have further been informed that, during the past week, her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to present to the Society a fine specimen of the South American Tapir: a form which also had its representative in Britain during the fossil period of which the Aurochs is the only actually surviving species.

The extent of the Garden in which the Society's Collection is placed, prevents the casual visitor from forming an accurate estimate of its riches. We were surprised to learn that, in the Parrot-house alone, there are upwards of sixty species of that exotic family, besides several rarities kept there for convenience which belong to other groups. The total number of animals considerably exceeds 1100, and affords the most complete aid to the study of General Mammology and Ornithology, which, perhaps, was ever collected together at one view.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMAND AT MALTA.—It is understood that the command of the troops at Malta has been conferred on Lieut.-General Ellice.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE WEST INDIES AND AMERICA.—It is reported in naval circles that Vice-Admiral the Hon. D. P. Bouverie, formerly Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth dockyard, is to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir F. Austen, K.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America. This officer's time expires in December.

THE SQUADRON IN THE TAGUS.—The Squadron of Evolution, consisting of the flag-ship *St. Vincent*, 120 guns, Captain Herringham, flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the force; the *Caledonia*, 120, Captain Manly Dixon; the *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir Henry Leeke, Bart.; the *Canopus*, 84, Captain Fairfax Morsey, C.B.; the *Vengeance*, 84, Captain S. Lushington, C.B.; the *Amphitrite*, 26, Captain Rooney Eden; the *Trincomeale*, 26, Captain Warren; the *Odin*, steam-frigate, Captain the Hon. F. Pelham; the *Sidon*, steam-frigate, Captain H. Henderson, C.B.; the *Avenger*, steam-frigate, Captain Calpoys Dacres; the *Dragon*, steam-frigate, Captain (Nemesio) Hall; the *Stromboli*, steam-sloop, Captain Fisher; and the iron steamer *Jackal*, were all in the Tagus, off Lisbon, on the 4th instant, expecting to put to sea on the following day, should no counter orders arrive in the meantime.

DEATH OF CAPT. JAMES BOXER, R.N.—Captain James Boxer died last week, at Dover, aged sixty-nine. Captain Boxer was a genuine specimen of the true British sailor, and had seen much hard fighting in early life. He entered the navy about the year 1791, and retired from it on half-pay at the close of the late French war. He was made a post-captain in the year 1813, was one of the retired captains whose pay was lately increased to 20s. per diem, and we regret he was not longer spared to enjoy this increase. When a boy, Captain Boxer sailed with Sir Sydney Smith, and was taken prisoner by the French, along with that gallant officer.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM NUGENT GLASCOCK.—Captain Glascock left Dublin, in perfect health and spirits, on Friday evening (last week), accompanied by his lady and daughters, to pay a visit to his relations at Ballynaw, near Baltinglass. In getting from the stage-coach into a carriage, he was attacked with apoplexy, for which, from his active and temperate habits and uniform flow of spirits, he appeared a most unlikely subject. Medical aid was immediately procured, and every possible exertion made; but, alas! to no purpose. Captain Glascock had left Newry the day before, on retiring from the office of Inspector under the Poor Relief Act; and the fact of his having been presented with twenty-two public addresses from the district committees proves he was eminently calculated to command and to excite the co-operation of those who served with him. The services of Captain Glascock in the Navy are well known, and duly appreciated by the Lords of the Admiralty.

SALMON JUBILEE.—The first jubilee year to salmon ever known in Scotland is now begun. The Duke of Sutherland, in all his fine rivers in Ross and Sutherland, of which his Grace is sole proprietor, has issued orders that no fish shall be taken above the influence of the tideway, either by net or the angler's rod, until the 1st of February, 1849; thus giving the salmon undisturbed rest and possession for 18 months of their own domain. This will, in a few years, solve a very interesting problem,—whether, by giving the fish a jubilee now and then, when they enter our rivers from the sea, and are allowed to follow out their natural instincts undisturbed by the hand of man,—whether they will increase with us, to the same almost incredible amount as in the Salmon River in North-West America, of which travellers give such wonderful accounts. Whatever may be the result, his Grace the Duke of Sutherland deserves the thanks of all for this noble and costly experiment, giving up a year's rent of all his rivers in the north, for the purpose of knowing whether or not, by intervals of rest, the salmon fishing of Scotland can be improved, and a large increase of wealth and food thus added to the country.—*Northern Wanderer.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, October 12.

Several ordinances have been issued within the last few days. By one of them, dated St. Cloud, the 6th, Marshal Count Molitor is appointed Governor of the Invalides, in place of Marshal Oudinot, deceased. Another, which was inserted in the *Bulletin de Lois*, relates to the Convention for reciprocal extradition of criminals, concluded July 10, 1847, between France and the free city of Bremen. A third one promotes M. Dano to the post of Consular Agent of France at Maskate, investing him, moreover, with the provisional direction of the Consulate of Zanzibar. It is given out that the Emir of Maskate has conferred a decoration upon M. Guizot. A later and more important ordinance brings to a close the long hesitations of our Ministry with regard to the 350,000,000 of francs loan, which was voted in the last session of our Chambers. Some days ago it was rumoured that M. Dumon, the Minister of Finance, had determined to retire in presence of the difficulties of the situation; however this may be, an official decision has been come to, that, on the 10th of November, there will be submitted to public competition, by sealed tenders 3.0.0 Rente, sufficient to produce a capital of 250,000,000 francs. The said Rente shall be entitled to the interest of December 22, 1847; and the payment of the 250,000,000 is to be effected in twenty-five months, from November. The *National* pretends that the Minister of Finance wished to defer this measure, but that great financial influence prevailed against him. New particulars have appeared in the *Moniteur*, touching the treaty between France and Persia, which was signed on the 24th July last. It secures to the French the treatment of the most favoured nation, as regards their persons and their commerce, fixing at 5.0.0 the entrance and exit duties on whatever products they may import and export, and providing for them the benefit of any reduction in these duties that should happen to be conceded to England or Russia. It grants, moreover, to France the power of establishing Consular Agents at Teheran, Tauris, and Bender-Bouchir. Lastly, it invests our Consuls with an entire jurisdiction on the French residents, and guarantees the rights of heirs of such of them who might die in Persia.

Wednesday last was the 74th anniversary of the King's birth-day. In the morning his Majesty presided at a Cabinet Council, in which the retirement of M. Cunin-Gridain is said to have been decided upon. It is expected that M. Muret de Bort, will replace him at the department of Agriculture and Commerce. Queen Christina returned to Paris on the 7th, and was visited in the evening by her Majesty. The King himself is stated to have called upon her at her own hotel, on Saturday last. On the same day Prince Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, and Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, his son, were received by his Majesty in private audience. There does not seem to be any ground for the report, circulated by the *Union Monarchique*, that Queen Christina has set out for Madrid in order to join and support General Narvaez. Our advices from Algiers, tell us that the Duke of Aumale landed in the morning of the 5th instant, and took possession of his Government on the 7th. The new Governor was received with respect, but without enthusiasm. His replies to several addresses were perfectly proper, but they contain nothing of importance, except a promise that the Tribunals of Commerce in the colony will soon be elective. The Duke of Guise, the new born son of his Royal Highness, died on Sunday morning at St. Cloud. His remains will be interred at Dreux, to-day.

It is announced that meteorological observatories are going to be erected in the principal cities of our African possessions, namely, at Algiers, Oran, Bona, Bougie, and Constantine.

The Prince of Joinville, who quitted Paris on the 7th, was expected on the 10th at Toulon, where he intends resuming the command of our naval forces in the Mediterranean. We learn, by the latest letters from Naples, that the French squadron, under Rear-Admiral Trehouart, set sail for Toulon in the night of the 1st inst. A Correspondent of the *Univers* writes from Rome that M. Rossi is decidedly recalled from his post. It would appear that M. de Broglie was directed by the Ministry to recommend him to apply for an unlimited leave of absence, on account of the false position he was in at the Roman Court. The Pope is said to have positively forbidden him to interfere in the affair of Ferrara, assuring him that he knew how to manage it himself.

Reports reach us from Frankfurt of the death of the Marquis of Chasseloup Laubat, the French Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, who sunk after a long illness in his 47th year. The latest news from Senegal states that the Governor-General (M. Bourdon Gramont), the Deputy-Governor, and the Judge Royal, have fallen victims to fever in the course of a few days. Science, too, has lost one of its most celebrated representatives in the person of M. Alexandre Brongniart, the learned geologist, and director of the Royal Porcelain manufactory at Sevres. His funeral took place on Saturday in Paris, and several orations were delivered over his tomb by MM. Elie and Beaumont, Duméril, Chevreul, Ebelmen, and Virel.

The naval squadron—the command of which has been conferred upon Captain Page, the new-appointed Chief of the Bourbon Station—is to be composed of the flag-ship, *La Reine Blanche*, one corvette, two brigs, a gabarra, two cutters, and a steam-corvette. According to the *Semaine*, our Government had refused authorising our Consular Agents in the Ottoman Empire to receive under the protection of France the Greek subjects now at the mercy of the Turkish authorities; but M. de Bourqueney has promised, it is said, to procure the revocation of this decision.

The Marquis of Dalmatia, who was in Paris on a leave of absence, has just taken his departure to resume his functions as our Ambassador in Berlin.

Baron Humboldt is daily expected in our metropolis, where he comes, it is stated, on a secret mission to our Court. M. Pacheco, Ambassador of Spain to the Court of Rome, has recently passed through Toulouse, from Madrid, on his way to his post. M. Mon, ex-Minister of Finance in Spain, has arrived at Paris.

The *Franc-Comtois*, the *National*, and several Swiss papers, agree in affirming that a hundred chests, containing 6000 (or 3000) muskets, two eight-pounders, and two howitzers, with a large store of artillery ammunition, have been taken from the citadel of Besançon, and despatched to Friburg for the Catholic Cantons of the Sonderbund. The chests, they say, were embarked at the Gare de Chaux, and they left Besançon for Baume on the 1st inst., in the barge *Le Cardinal de Mazarin*. At Baume a leave of conveyance to Mulhouse was taken, to divert attention from the lading of the boat; and meanwhile the chests were stolen into forty waggon, which made their way on the sly towards the mountains, so as to come out in the neighbourhood of Neuchâtel. The *National* declares, besides, that, a few months ago, a certain number of muskets had already been sent from the citadel of Strasburg to Lucerne. On another hand, we read in the *Sémaphore* of Marseilles, that the military authorities at Toulon have just received orders to prepare for the Roman Government 14,000 muskets, to arm the Civic Guard; and the *Moniteur* publishes a letter, in which M. Enea Bignami, who had been charged by the city of Bologna to purchase arms for the same purpose, expresses his warmest gratitude to M. Guizot, who, says he, has done all in his power to assist him in his mission.

Our opposition papers are still replete with accounts of Reform-banquets. Meanwhile, the Conservative inhabitants of Mirande and Bayonne are getting up two Anti-Reform banquets, which they purpose offering to Messrs. Lacave-Laplagne and Chegaray.

On Thursday last, one of the magazines belonging to the Royal powder-mills at St. Chamas (Bouches du Rhône), was blown up. Three men were killed, and several others severely injured. The cause of the accident is not known. At the Artillery School of Toulouse, trials are about to be made of the shells newly invented by the Duke of Montpensier. On a recent visit of Baron Duchan, Inspector-General of Artillery, to M. Olin Chatelet's foundry, some of these projectiles were cast in his presence. They are of ten and twelve pounds calibre, to be thrown so as to explode at three feet above the ground, and are calculated to produce a destructive effect exceeding that of any projectile hitherto devised.

Several cases of unusual interest have come on of late before our courts. By a judgment of the Assizes of the Seine, the Post-office authorities were rendered responsible for all robberies committed in their administration. Appeal has been made by them from that decision to the Court of Cassation. A few days later, M. Leoultre, the responsible editor of the *Reforme*, was arraigned upon a charge of exciting hatred and contempt against the King's Government and a class of citizens in an article on the murder of the Duchess of Praslin. In spite of the exertions of M. Ledru-Rollin, who replied with great energy to the Advocate-General, the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty, in consequence of which M. Leoultre was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3000f. As the condemned article was by no means more violent than many others which escaped prosecution, there is no doubt that the condemnation was aimed at the general tendencies of the Journal.

On Friday, Rosemond de Beauvallon, whose duel with Dujarrier, the late responsible editor of the *Presse*, created so much sensation and scandal, appeared again as a prisoner before the Assizes of the Seine. It will be remembered that subsequently to his being discharged in the trial he had to undergo for killing his adversary, one of his seconds, Vincent d'Equieville, was arrested, brought before a jury, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, on a verdict declaring him to have committed perjury when he had deposed that, previously to the encounter Beauvallon had never used the pistols he fought with. Upon this condemnation being passed, Beauvallon, who had just sworn as a witness to the truth of the convict's deposition, was at once ordered into custody by the First Judge of the Court; and it was to answer the charge of perjury that he was brought, on Friday, before the Assizes of the Seine. Notwithstanding his being not a lawyer, M. Capo de Feuillide, a literary man of some note, and an intimate friend of the prisoner, had undertaken his defence, and made in his behalf a most eloquent appeal to his judges. But his talents and emotion were of no avail. On the positive evidence of M. de Meynard, the Jury decided that, contrarily to the agreement of the seconds, who had settled that the duel should be fought with arms completely unknown to the main parties, the pistols brought by d'Equieville were familiar to Beauvallon; that they belonged to his brother-in-law, M. Granier de Cassagnac, and that, on the very morning of his encounter, he had tried them in the garden of d'Equieville's house; and, accordingly, the prisoner was sentenced to ten years imprisonment (without pillory), and to pay the expenses of the proceedings. An appeal to the King, for pardon, was instantly drawn up by M. Capo de Feuillide, and presented to the Jury, who, after some hesitation, consented to put their names to it.

A whale, more than forty feet in length, was found, three days ago, stranded, near the mouth of the Seine.

SPAIN.

We were last week able to announce the important fact, received by telegraphic despatch, of a change of Ministry in Spain, and the appointment of General Narvaez as President of the Council. This sudden step excited the public very much, both at Madrid and Paris. There is no doubt that it was the result of intrigue. Indeed, the private letters from Madrid leave little doubt that the change arose

out of a struggle between the influences of two Court favourites, General Serrano and Colonel Gándara. The latter was, it seems, lately adopted and put forward by M. Salamanca, with the view of undermining the influence of General Serrano in the palace. This intrigue becoming known to General Narvaez, he warned Serrano of his danger, and, at the same time, tendered his services. This took place on the afternoon of the 3rd, and on that evening Narvaez was President of the Council.

The new President of the Council, General Narvaez, received, on the 7th inst., the congratulations of the diplomatic corps. Decrees annulling all M. Salamanca's recent financial decrees, have been signed by the Queen.

The Countess de Montijo has been appointed *Camarera-mayor* to her Majesty. The *Clamor Publico* indignantly announces that, according to a very prevalent report, General Serrano is to be made a "Prince and Grandee of Spain." M. Gonzales Bravo had just arrived at Madrid from France.

The *Eco del Comercio* asserts that enormous sums of money have been expended in corrupting persons in immediate attendance on the Queen, so that her Majesty was, in point of fact, isolated from all friends who could have given her counsel. Queen Isabella completed on Sunday the 17th year of her age, and the first year of her marriage.

The *Eco del Comercio* of the 8th inst. states that several measures are now in operation, as part of a regular system for the purpose of getting the Queen into a web from which she cannot escape, except by an abdication, which it says has always been the primary object of the Tuilleries.

PORTUGAL.

The *Montrose* steamer has arrived at Southampton, with letters from Lisbon of the 8th inst. Portugal appears to be in a state of great financial distress, and another change of Ministry was expected. The army has become insubordinate from want of pay. For two months they have received nothing. The public employees were six months in arrears. Desertion was becoming alarmingly great. The Cabral party was using the embarrassment of the Government to augment its discredit and drive it from power. The news of the fall of the Progressista Ministry in Spain had reached Lisbon on the 7th, and increased the hopes of the ultra-Carlists.

The Cabinet has amended the decree relative to the revisions of registration, and enlarged the time to fifteen days; but the Liberal party are not content, and the same outcry against the registrations continues.

The Government had issued a notice to the Commander-in-Chief, the King, containing an order from the Queen, equivalent to a general dissolution of the civic battalions. The order was scarcely issued, however, when the Ministry revoked it.

The *Terrible*, supposed to have Count Bomfin on board, was met in the Tagus by the *Montrose*. The British squadron remained in the Tagus.

ITALY.

There have been some further disturbances in different parts of Italy, but none of them were of a serious character, and there seems every probability of a speedy restoration of order. The *Débats* asserts, on the authority of letters from Naples of the 24th ult., that throughout the entire kingdom of Naples tranquillity had been restored. The *Débats* also asserts that many of the accounts of insurrections in parts of Italy were exaggerations, or had no foundation whatever.

Disturbances took place at Leghorn in the afternoon of the 5th inst. The people congregated in large numbers in the principal square, crying "Viva Corsini!" (the former Governor) who had become extremely popular since he declined accepting the Ministry for Foreign Affairs unless the Grand Duke gave a constitution to his subjects. The Civic Guard was called out, and with difficulty dispersed the mob.

A collision also took place at Turin on the 1st instant, between some soldiers of the infantry and artillery regiments subsequently to the grand review held on that day by the King. There were several killed on both sides, and a woman who was the cause of the quarrel, having been wounded in the affray, expired almost immediately.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Graham's Town papers to the 27th of July have reached us. We are sorry to find from them that, so far from there being a probability of the close of the war with the Kaffirs, there is every appearance of a combined movement on the part of the native tribes beyond the frontier against the British settlers and the British Government.

It seems that the well-known chief Krieli assembled the great body of his people publicly to announce his intention to join in earnest in the war. He added that he had received proposals from Sandilla to form a general confederacy of the whole of the Kafir tribes, in order to make one united effort to overcome the English. To-day, said he, we all fight; let us bury all our past misunderstandings as a people, and unite against the common enemy as one Kafir nation. A unanimous response was given to this proposal by his people, who expressed themselves as most anxious to commence the fight. They then formed a plan to send off small parties to the frontier, while the main body remains at home, to fight the army when it comes out. Mapassa, the Tambookie chief, has joined Krieli with all his people, and Patu with all his people.

According to the *Graham's Town Journal* unpleasant accounts had been received from the upper part of the boundary. The large and fine territory extending from the Stomberg to the Orange river, and which has so long courted occupation by the white man, is described as filled with natives, Kaffirs, Tambookies, and Basoutas. Formerly these different tribes were in continual feud, but it would seem that the war in which the colony is now engaged has so far suppressed this national, or rather tribal animosity, that they can now dwell together in a country which formerly none of the parties could occupy without being sure of attack by the others. The accounts continue to tell also of large droves of colonial cattle which have passed in that direction towards the Basuto country, where it is conjectured, with a great show of probability, they have been bartered for gunpowder.

The same paper says:—The information received from the immediate border is well calculated to induce the authorities, and also the inhabitants, in dealing with the Kaffirs, to move with the greatest circumspection. A letter before us, from the upper part of the boundary towards the Chumie, contains the following remarks: "It is most important the Governor should well consider his measures, as the next movement against the Kaffirs will very probably decide either their fate or that of the colony. The Kaffirs intend to stand their ground, and the contest will be severe. A Kafir went to Sandilla the other day, and without circumlocution, asked his permission to put to death the missionary Ross. Sandilla refused this; but, expecting mischief, sent some of his pakati (councillors) to the place where Mr. Ross resides, to afford him protection. A day or two after this, another Kafir came there, and deliberately loaded one of his horses. The man then went to a store, from which he took a saddle; and, on being asked why he took these things, his answer was, that the country was dead, and that if he did not take them others would. This mode of expression implies that the country is in a state of utter disorganisation, and evinces the worst possible feeling towards the colony."

Kafir depredations continued; but, in order to put a stop to robberies, it had been determined to flog all prisoners taken with stolen property. This had been put in practice with some success in the neighbourhood of the Buffalo.

MEXICO.

The *Ankoer*, which left Carmen, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the 10th of August, arrived at Havre on the 10th inst. She brings direct news from the south coast of Mexico. The Americans have been obliged to abandon Tabasco, after having lost a great number of men in skirmishes with gnerillas, and from disease. Before retreating, they burnt all the suburbs, which were composed chiefly of houses built with wood, and covered with thatch. At Carmen, money was rare, and could scarcely be obtained by the best houses. On the 8th of August the American corvette *Saratoga*, anchored outside the bar of Carmen, and took the produce of the tax levied on that province, amounting to 13,500 piastres.

THE BRAZILS.

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil gave a public audience on the 8th of August, at the Palace of S. Christovao, to Lord Howden, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty, who, on presenting his credentials, addressed his Imperial Majesty as follows:—

"Sire,—On presenting my credentials to your Imperial Majesty, it becomes my duty, a duty as agreeable as urgent, to assure your Imperial Majesty of the sincere and constant friendship by which the Queen, my Sovereign, is animated towards your Imperial Majesty.

"At the private audience which was granted me on my departure, her Britannic Majesty charged me to express her sentiments to your Imperial Majesty in the most formal manner.

"My august Sovereign offers her most ardent prayers for the health and happiness of your Imperial Majesty, and the whole of your family. Her Britannic Majesty anxiously desires the sure and growing prosperity of the magnificent country, to which the enlightened views of your Imperial Majesty promise a brilliant future; its riches and resources will be developed under the benevolent influence of your Imperial Majesty. The whole world cannot fail to be benefited thereby; and I beg your Imperial Majesty will be perfectly convinced that everything which can tend to increase the welfare of the country in which I have now the honour to reside, will be highly satisfactory to the august personage I have the honour to represent.

"Sire—I am rejoiced, and congratulate myself in having been selected to convey those assurances to your Imperial Majesty; and your Imperial Majesty may rely that nothing shall be omitted by me to draw closer the ties which unite, and ought always to connect, Brazil and England.

"My most pleasing as well as principal duty will be to make my stay in this capital as agreeable as possible to your Imperial Majesty."

"To which his Majesty the Emperor replied:—
"I have always been pursued of the benevolent sentiments of friendship, which my very dear sister the Queen of England entertains towards me. Your mission, my Lord Howden, is a new proof of them; and I am confident that the friendly manner in which you conduct it will contribute to draw closer the strong ties which so happily connect my empire with Great Britain."

RAILWAY OFFENCES ABROAD.—A rich farmer of Valby (Denmark), named Steernersen, has just been tried at Copenhagen for having attempted, by displaying a red pocket-handkerchief at the end of a stick, to stop a train running on the railway from Copenhagen to Rothschild. He acknowledged that he had displayed the signal as stated, but affirms that he did so in consequence of a wager entered into by him after a copious breakfast well seasoned with wine, that he should succeed in stopping the first train that appeared. Knowing that to display a red flag signified danger, he had waved his red handkerchief as mentioned in the indictment. The Court, finding him guilty, sentenced him to ten years' hard labour in a house of correction, being the penalty laid down in the Danish law against any attempt to stop a railway train or impede its passage. Steernersen has appealed against this severe sentence.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILLIAM COULTHART, ESQ., OF COULTHART, CO. WIGTON,
AND COLLYN, CO. DUMFRIES.

Mr. COULTHART was the representative of one of the oldest families in

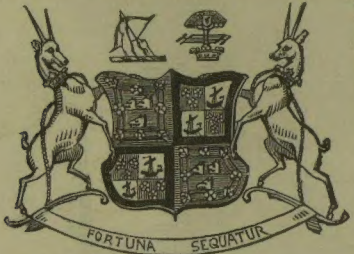


James Macguffie, Esq., of Crossmichael, Co. Kirkcudbright.

So ancient is the family of Coult Hart, that, in the early chronicles, we find John de Coult Hart actively engaged in resisting the encroachments of the King of Northumbria, when that powerful Prince subdued the Strathclyd Britons, and added the kingdom of Galloway to his other possessions. As further evidence of the great antiquity of the Coult Harts, it may be mentioned that there is carefully preserved, in the family, a marriage settlement, bearing date 21st year of the reign of Kenneth III., King of Scotland, and referring to the contemplated nuptials of William de Coult Hart of Largmore with Angus de Cumin.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT GORDON, G.C.B.

This distinguished Diplomatist died suddenly, at Balmorral, Aberdeenshire, on the 8th inst. He was younger brother of the present Earl of Aberdeen, being fifth son of George, Lord Haddo, by Charlotte, his wife, youngest daughter of William Baird, Esq., of Newbyth.



Sir Robert, who was born in 1791, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the diplomatic service in 1810, when he accompanied the embassy to Persia. He

subsequently acted as Secretary of Legation and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague; and, in the latter capacity, represented, for ten years, his Sovereign at the Court of Vienna. In 1826 he proceeded to Brazil, as Envoy Extraordinary; and, in 1828, was appointed Ambassador to Constantinople. His last official appointment was the important one of Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Austria.

WILLIAM HENRY AWDRY, ESQ., OF "THE PADDOCKS,"
CHIPPENHAM, WILTS.

This gentleman, who died on Friday the 8th inst., was the member of an ancient and honourable house, whose ancestor came to this country in the retinue of William the Norman.

He was the third and last survivor of four sons, the issue of Ambrose Awdry, Esq., of Sund, by the daughter and heiress of John Deline, Esq., of Ronde Ford House, and Earl Stoke Park, in the same county. During many years he held the responsible office of Deputy Receiver-General of Wilts, as well as several other important private trusts; and executed the duties of all with the zeal and integrity of a man of business, and the urbanity and complaisance of a gentleman. In every relation of life he was distinguished by conduct and habits the most amiable and unobtrusive, exemplary and pious; and to a numerous family (six sons and two daughters) he leaves the noble inheritance of a "good name."

The patrimonial estates devolve on Ambrose Awdry, Esq., of Sund, only surviving son of the late Peter Awdry, Esq., an elder brother of the deceased William Henry; and eventually in succession on West Awdry, Esq., of Nonsuch, the third, but eldest surviving of his sons, by Eliza, the eldest daughter of the late West Hill, M.D., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, a gentleman of Norfolk origin, but for many years a resident of Devizes, Wilts.

HENRY HOWARD, ESQ., R.A.

MR. HOWARD, the Royal Academician, the Secretary to the Academy, and the Professor of Painting in that Institution, died on the 5th inst., in the 78th year of his age. The professional career of this distinguished artist commenced in 1794, when he sent from Rome, where he was then residing, "The Dream of Cain," from Gesner's "Death of Abel," for the Royal Academy Exhibition of that year. In the following season he was living in the Strand, and exhibited at Somerset House "Puck," from "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Ariel and Satan Awakening in the Burning Lake," and, for nearly forty years, he continued to contribute without intermission to the annual displays of the Royal Academy. In 1801 he was elected an Associate; and, in 1808, an Academician of that Corporation; and, at the period of his decease, was the third senior Royal Academician. On the death of Mr. Richards, in 1811, Mr. Howard was appointed Secretary to the Academy, the duties of which office he continued to discharge till his advanced years rendered the services of a deputy necessary, and Mr. Knight was nominated as such. Mr. Howard filled for some years the important office of Professor of Painting to the Academy, to which he was appointed in 1833.

Although devoted throughout a long life to the poetic portion of his art, Mr. Howard at one time applied much of his practice to portrait painting. Numerous and excellent as were his early productions, he does not appear to have met many patrons. One, however, was a host in himself, and this was Sir John Soane, who was a valued friend. Several of Mr. Howard's pictures now adorn the Soane Museum in Lincoln's-inn-fields.

IRREGULARITY IN THE DELIVERY OF THE QUEEN'S LETTERS IN SCOTLAND. It having been stated by a Correspondent of the *Caledonian Mercury* (with reference to a paragraph which has gone the rounds of the press, in which it was averred that a packet forwarded from the Home Office, inclosing official despatches to her Majesty while at Ardvreckie, had been lost), that "the whole story," relating to the despatches to the Queen, "is without foundation," we have simply to state that the whole of the official documents, amongst which was the patent of Ensign Lamb, one of the Military Knights of Windsor, which had been transmitted to her Majesty from the Home Office for the signature of the Sovereign, are still undiscovered. While the Court was in Scotland, all documents which were sent to her Majesty from the Government offices were forwarded through the medium of the Post-office.

THE CHINESE JUNK ARRESTED FOR DEBT.—The Chinese junk, the *Key Ying*, which arrived at New York on the 8th of July, excited there the greatest curiosity. Her light and graceful build, her sails of matting suspended to her bamboo yards, her smooth and rapid movement—thanks to which, if we may believe the Chinese crew, they have never suffered from bad weather—in short, the singularity of the furniture, which includes some dogs with tongues as black as ink, brought by the captain, all combined to attract a crowd of spectators. The prettiest women of New York loved to boast of having visited the Chinese junk. Unfortunately the enterprise does not appear to have had the same success in a pecuniary respect. The Chinese sailors, to the number of twenty-six, not having been paid their wages, have arrested the vessel, and Mr. Lord, their advocate, has pleaded for them before the Civil Court of the district. The crew claim, in the first place, their arrears of wages from the month of September, 1846; and, in the second, to be sent back to Canton at the expense of the captain. According to the sailors' account, they were only engaged for eight months, and were not to go beyond Batavia and Singapore. The advocate of So-Yu-Sang-Hi, the Chinese captain, replied that the sailors who had worked the ship could not pretend that they had been made to cross the Indian Sea and the Atlantic without their knowledge. With regard to the question of wages, the captain had promised to pay them on their return to Canton with the produce of the American goods which he was to take on his return. He added that he did not think the sailors had any right to complain; the large recompenses they had received fully compensated for what was due to them. The Court decided in favour of the crew, maintained the seizure, ordered the sale of the vessel, and condemned the captain to pay each man one or two hundred dollars, according to rank.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. McChristie, the Revising Barrister for the City of London, has decided that where a landlord resides in a house, the lodgers cannot vote, as the landlord is to be considered as the occupier of the house, in cases where the lodger does not possess exclusive control over the outer door.

It seems from the German papers that the abdication of Maria Louise is resolved upon, and the question is now only about the amount of her pension. The reigning family of Lucca will thus succeed the Duchesse of Parma, and the present Duchy of Lucca be united with Tuscany; both according to the enactments of the Vienna Congress.

A Congress of Jewish Reformers is to meet in the course of the month at Berlin, to discuss questions relative to the reforms which may be introduced in Judaism, to render it better adapted to the wants of the century.

The *Moniteur Grec* of the 30th ult. contains the address of the Chamber of Deputies in reply to the Speech delivered by King Otho on opening the Session. The Assembly confides in His Majesty to adjust honourably the difference between Greece and Turkey, and promises carefully to examine the financial laws submitted to their deliberation, and to devise means of satisfying the claims of one of the protecting Powers.

The Bavarian Government is taking measures to contract a loan of 49,687,000 florins for the railroads.

Letters from Constantinople to the 28th ult. mention that the cholera had increased at Trebizond, where, of 350 cases, there had been 150 deaths. The official physician reported that the disease did not offer the virulent character which it had when it last invaded Europe, and that, of the cases in which medical aid is supplied at a sufficiently early stage, nine-tenths recover. Letters from Bagdad of the 1st say that the disease still prevailed there. Of sixteen cases, six died.

A new weekly paper has just made its appearance at Hamburg, to advocate the principles of Free Trade in Germany. It is called the *Freihafen*, and is supported by the leading merchants of the City of Hamburg.

The colliers of Dudley recently dined together in large numbers at Birmingham; and, desirous to mark the festival with peculiar éclat, offered Jenny Lind £300 in order to induce her to sing before them. The fair Swede declined in a courteous letter.

Mr. Cobden returned to England on Monday morning by the General Steam Navigation Company's mail steam-ship *Countess of Lonsdale*, which vessel left Hamburg on Saturday. Mr. Cobden is now at Manchester.

The screw-steamer *Antelope* arrived at Liverpool on Monday from Rio de Janeiro and Bahia; she sailed from the former port on the 26th of August, and the latter on the 6th of September. Rather later dates from the River Plate have come to hand, but matters remained in the same state as by our previous advices.

A letter from Frankfort, dated Oct. 9th, states that, on the preceding day, about 160 persons sat down to a horseflesh dinner, in the Adler Hotel, at Bornheim. The dinner was ordered by the Frankfort "Society for the Protection of Animals." Horseflesh (adds the account) affords a very palatable dish. The dinner was enlivened by many toasts and songs.

A regular course of omnibuses has been established between Constantinople and Adrianople, by an Armenian company. The carriages contain twelve passengers (beside three outside), and are drawn by six horses. They complete the journey in thirty-two hours. The fare is 130 piastres.

A few days ago a large whale was stranded and captured at Hoylake, in the Mersey. About fifty tons of oil have been extracted from the monster.

The latest intelligence from Tahiti is to the 13th of June. After having been present at the installation of the new Governor, M. Lavand, M. Bruat, the ex-Governor, had left for France, on the 31st of May. The new Governor sought by every means in his power to conciliate Queen Pomaré. The greatest tranquillity reigned in the island.

Letters from Vienna state that the marriage of the Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, with Prince Ferdinand Victoire of Modena, took place on the 4th inst., at Schonbrunn.

A vessel from Jersey has brought an entire cargo, comprising 2000 bushels of apples, the produce of that island. There are large quantities of apples imported at the present time from France, Holland, and Germany.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that the cholera is approaching Moscow with rapid strides. It is even said that some cases had appeared in that city. A family belonging to the higher classes, which was proceeding from Saratoff to Moscow, lost two servants during the journey, and on their arrival at Moscow a child and its nurse died. Colonel Stalupin, an aide-de-camp of the Emperor, who was at his estate near Saratoff, has fallen a victim to the scourge. The cholera had likewise appeared at Odessa.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a Treasury warrant regulating the postage on newspapers, and other printed papers, transmitted between the United Kingdom and Bremen. They are similar to those recently established for other places on the Continent; the route for newspapers to pass free to Bremen being "to Bremen direct, or via Cuxhaven, or any port or place within the territory of Hanover."

The Archduke Frederick Ferdinand Leopold of Austria, Vice-Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Navy, died at Venice on the 5th inst., in the 26th year of his age.

Complete success has attended the trials made to prove the field of coal on the Cheshire side of the Dee, on the property of the Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, M.P. It is stated that an extensive field of coal, of most excellent quality, and which, no doubt, is a continuation of the Flint and Baglit coal fields, has been proved.

Captain George Smith, R.N., attended at the Board of Trade on Wednesday, to explain his invention for making any boat a life boat when required. It consists of self-inflating tubes of trifling weight, into which valuable property and documents may be placed and kept dry. The same principle was also shown to be applicable as a life preserver for the person.

The *Norfolk Chronicle* notices a new feature in agricultural economy; viz., the introduction of a portable thrashing machine into that country, which is found to answer very well.

The opening of the double gauge line from Gloucester to Cheltenham will take place on Monday next. The event is looked forward to with much interest in the railway world, as it will set at rest the long-discussed question of the practicability of the two gauges on the same line of railway.

A letter from Frankfort of the 8th inst. says:—"It is now definitely decided that the Postal Congress is to take place on the 15th inst. Post-office Director Walter leaves this on the 10th for Dresden, as Representative of the Tour and Taxis General Post-office Administration."

Mr. Humphrey Brown, M.P., has purchased the Tewkesbury Theatre for the purpose of converting it into a silk throwing manufactory, which will employ about sixty hands.

The adjourned meeting of delegates representing the factory operatives, fixed for Sunday last, took place, but with closed doors. Twenty-seven districts were represented, fifteen by delegates and twelve by letter, and all, except three, were in favour of a total cessation of labour, rather than submit to a reduction of prices. The meeting was further adjourned till Sunday next (to-morrow) when the day is to be fixed for the general strike. Manchester, up to this time, has had no general or public meeting of workmen on the subject.

A new steamer, called *L'Italie*, has just been launched at Trieste; it is destined to ply between Alexandria and Trieste, and to carry the India Mail. Another steamer, called the *Germanie*, is nearly ready for launching, and will be put on the same line. The Overland Mail will probably come via Trieste in the first month of 1848.

The *Inverness Courier* says that a few days since, while a carpenter was at work in his shop, a cat chased a rat amongst some planks placed on the rafters over his head, and the rat threw down an adze which was lying on the planks. The noise caused the unlucky carpenter to look up, and the edge of the falling adze severed his nose from his face.

The Austrian-Lloyd's steamer, which arrived on the evening of the 21st ult. at Constantinople from Trebizond, had two cases of cholera on board—both proved fatal. It was sent into quarantine for ten days. No case had occurred at Constantinople.

In Liverpool, there are at present from 40,000 to 50,000 Welsh, who are almost all Dissenters. The numerous meeting-houses are crowded to overflowing, whilst the only Welsh Church in Liverpool is almost deserted.

The Emperor Nicholas, who was at Warsaw on the 28th ult., was to preside at the inauguration of the railway from Cracow to Warsaw, which was to take place on the 1st. The Government caused a magnificent carriage to be constructed for his Imperial Majesty, at a cost of 312,000*z*.

The new short line of railway from the present Oldham Station to the new station at Mumps, Greenacres Moor, is to be opened in the course of a few days for passenger traffic.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing between France and England was—At Boulogne, 1761; at Calais, 359; total, 2120.

In consequence of the great number of presents sent to the Prince of Wales, it has been thought necessary to decline the acceptance of any more. A present sent from Sheffield was recently returned.

The first of the new decimal coins, agreeably to the plan of Mr. Shell, will be a two-shilling piece. The design has been completed by Mr. Wyon, of the Royal Mint, and displays great chasteness and artistic taste. The obverse will display a figure of her Majesty, the head being surrounded by a wreath of laurels. The reverse will be a Gothic design.

At Kippenross, near Stirling, there is an old plane tree whose girth at the smallest part of the trunk measures 19 feet, and the girth close to the ground is 42 feet; its height is 114 feet, its cubic contents are 875, and its age exceeds 400 years.

The *German Gazette* of the 8th states that the Bishop of Kalisch, in Poland, has published an order enjoining the priesthood to reveal to the Government all the information that reaches them in political matters, except in cases where they receive it under the seal of confession.

POLICE.

MURDEROUS ATTACK AND ROBBERY IN THE STREETS.

At the WESTMINSTER Police Court, on Wednesday, two men named Doyle and McKay, were charged with assault and robbery. On Monday morning, between five and six o'clock, Mr. Bellchambers, of 44, Wilton-street, Vincent-square, was found within a few yards of his own residence, lying on the pavement, weltering in his blood, which flowed copiously from several wounds in his head. He had been insensible ever since. It was found that he had been robbed of a valuable watch, the contents of a cash-box, and his hat. The accused were suspected of being of the number of a gang of thieves who it is supposed had waylaid him. Mr. Holt, surgeon, stated that on Monday evening he was sent for to see Mr. Bellchambers. He found him in bed quite insensible. Both his eyes were very much blackened; there was a cut on his right temple, a slight wound on his right cheek, and a cut under his left eye. Up to the moment of witness coming to that Court, he had remained insensible, despite all that could be done for him. He was in so dangerous a position that he should not be surprised if he were dead when witness returned. He had had several fits that morning, which were very bad symptoms. The injuries must have been the effect of blows, because there was a cut on the forehead, which could not have been done by his falling on his face.

W. Meyers, an assistant at the King's Head, Orchard-street, Westminster, said that, at about two o'clock on Monday morning last, Mr. Bellchambers was in the bar, with Mr. Brees, the landlord. The prisoner McKay, who was in front of the counter, in company with another man, asked witness if he knew the gentleman who was behind the bar, and they both said that Mr. Bellchambers had got something in his hand (supposed to be the cash-box) which they should like to have. McKay's companion added, "that he would not do anything to the person (Mr. Bellchambers) while he was there, because it would get the house in trouble." McKay and his companion were joined by another man in a plaid shawl. Mr. Brees then left the bar to turn out a female who was creating some disturbance, and whilst so engaged the man in the plaid handkerchief, who had previously been refused admission by Brees, went into the bar, and spoke to Mr. Bellchambers. Brees, observing this, told witness to look out, as there was something going on wrong. After a minute or so, witness went into the bar, and Mr. Bellchambers said he knew the man. Mr. Bellchambers and the man were in conversation for some time, and the man asked him to accompany him and have some coffee. Mr. Bellchambers inquired which way he was going, and he said towards Charing-cross; and, on the other answering that he was going in a contrary direction, this man left, and shortly afterwards, at about a quarter-past four, Mr. Brees closed the house. Brees had previously told Mr. Bellchambers that he had better stop, and see the other parties out first, for they were queer characters; and recommended him to see that everything he had was right, and tuck his watch in. Mr. Bellchambers, on leaving, said he was all right, and in witness's opinion he was perfectly capable of taking care of himself. He left at about five in the morning.

The prisoners, who denied all knowledge of the robbery, were remanded.

DANGEROUS MALE AND FEMALE THIEVES.

At the MANSTON-HOUSE, on Tuesday, three men, named Martin, Palmer, and Jefferys, were brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having assisted a boy, named Parker, and a man, named Puckeridge, who were committed a few days ago, in robbing Miss Delamere of a purse, containing gold and silver. A well-dressed young woman, named Mary Ann Ward, was charged with having made a desperate attempt to rescue the three first-named prisoners. The whole party were identified by policemen Haydon, Hiddington, Funnell, Noon, Spittle, and Jenkinson, as thieves.

Martin, Palmer, and Jefferys had been brought up on Monday, and remanded upon the evidence of some of the policemen above-mentioned, who had been watching the operations of the gang on the day Miss Delamere was robbed, and distinctly swore to the identity of each. While they were taking back the prisoners to the Compter, Mary Ann Ward, who had primed herself with gin for enterprise, insisted upon having some conversation with Martin, and, on being refused this indulgence, "bonneted" the officer who held him by a blow on the top of the head. Upon being pushed away, she returned with increased vigour, and struck, and kicked, and again "bonneted" the policeman. Several fellows in the crowd, who followed, or, rather, surrounded, the policeman, joined the female, whose ferocity delighted them, and who, at last, became a most serious and dangerous impediment to the performance of the duties of the force. It was with the greatest difficulty the officers succeeded in conveying their prisoners through Newgate-street to the Compter. Some of them were for securing the female, but Haydon gave her the opportunity to depart, as the great object was to convey the three members of the gang to prison in security, and he knew that it would be no hard matter to catch hold, in due time, of a person disposed to run such hazard for her companion. As he supposed, her apprehension was soon effected, and the policeman described her violence and skill in the crowd as calculated to excite a general row against them, and did not, for an instant, doubt that the rescue had been regularly concocted.

The Lord Mayor having directed that Mary Ann Ward's should be the first case investigated, heard all the particulars of the attempt to rescue. It appeared that several women as well as men had assisted in that attempt, and that the throng was so great, and the exertions of the woman (who, no doubt, calculated upon an immunity from the blows which male assailants must have expected, so powerful) that, if handcuffs had not been used, the issue would have been most alarming.

In her defence, the woman said that Martin was a friend of hers, and she had no notion that a policeman had any right to prevent her from communicating with him. She was then committed to Bridewell, after having bestowed her malediction upon the whole gang of officers.

The three male prisoners were then placed at the bar, and evidence was given to the effect that they had all been apprehended on Sunday. Palmer was seen in the Borough by Haydon, and followed by him into a place to which thieves resort, where the pursuit was at an end. Palmer, on being told what he was charged with, swore that he was engaged in shooting in the country at the time the robbery was said to have been committed; but, when informed that his comrades would meet him at the bar, he said it was all up with him. The other prisoners, who were as dexterously followed and secured, denied, not only all knowledge of the robbery, but of each other, although every one of the party charged was identified as a principal agent in the "swell mob," and had been convicted at the bar of the Central Criminal Court.

The Lord Mayor said, he hoped the committal of the prisoners for trial at the Central Criminal Court would have the effect of producing a greater degree of caution in the public, especially among ladies, some of whom seemed to suppose that their sex would secure them from all danger from ordinary thieves, and a steady perseverance upon the part of the police in following up gangs so powerfully and dangerously constituted. The prisoners are very able and active young men.

ASHFIELD LODGE, SUFFOLK.—On Tuesday evening, Lord Thurlow gave a splendid ball and supper to upwards of 200 of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. The spacious rooms appropriated for dancing were splendidly decorated and illuminated. Adams's celebrated band was in attendance. At one o'clock a sumptuous supper was served, after which dancing was resumed, and continued till early morn.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF OMNIBUS FARES.—On Wednesday morning another reduction took place in the fares of a number of omnibuses on the Surrey side of the water. About six months ago a new company formed an opposition to the old one, by reducing the fares to threepence from Camberwell-gate to the City; from Kennington-gate to Temple-bar; and from the Elephant and Castle to the Hackney-road. The consequence of which was that most of the old omnibuses were compelled to reduce their fares to the same price. The opposition on the road has been considerable, and the new company commenced running their omnibuses to the number of forty for twopence on Wednesday morning.

GREAT NORTH OF INDIA RAILWAY.—The adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of this company took place on Thursday, at the offices of the company, No. 1, Coleman-street-buildings, for the purpose of receiving and passing the accounts of the directors, and for the transacting of other business connected with the company. Harry Borrardale, Esq., took the chair. A. Grafton, Esq., the secretary, read the report of the directors and the accounts, from which it appeared that the total amount of receipts was £11,590 9*s.*, and the expenditure £6,923 19*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a balance in the hands of the directors of £4666 9*s.* 4*d.* After a short discussion, the accounts were approved and confirmed, and the report adopted. A resolution was also adopted, awarding the sum of fifty guineas for the services of the Committee in India. The business having been concluded, an Extraordinary General Meeting was called, for the purpose of taking the sense of the shareholders on the propriety of dissolving the company, and as to the amount of dividend to be returned on the deposits for Parliamentary expenses. Harry Borrardale, Esq., also presided at this meeting, and, upon taking the chair, read the report of the directors, which recommended the immediate dissolution of the company, and proposed to return to the shareholders 1*s.* 9*d.* a share, and relieve them from all liabilities on their signing a release. Resolutions for carrying out the proposition contained in the report were adopted.

INTERESTING TO FLORISTS.—A singular phenomenon, says a French paper, has shown itself in a greenhouse at Lyons. At the time when all the growers of camellias, roses, dahlias, &c., are puzzling themselves to get the blue colour, the only shade which nature has refused to these kinds of plants, chance has thrown a shade of azure blue upon the petals of flowers produced by one single branch of a camellia root of the species *imbricata rubra*. The interior petals of the flowers are of a delicate red, the superior are white, and both are united with blue. The flower thus unites three additional colours.

CHANTILLY RACES.

The late Meeting at Chantilly was a brilliant one. The weather was fine, and the attendance good. His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours and suite, the Marquis of Normanby, and several noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, were present.

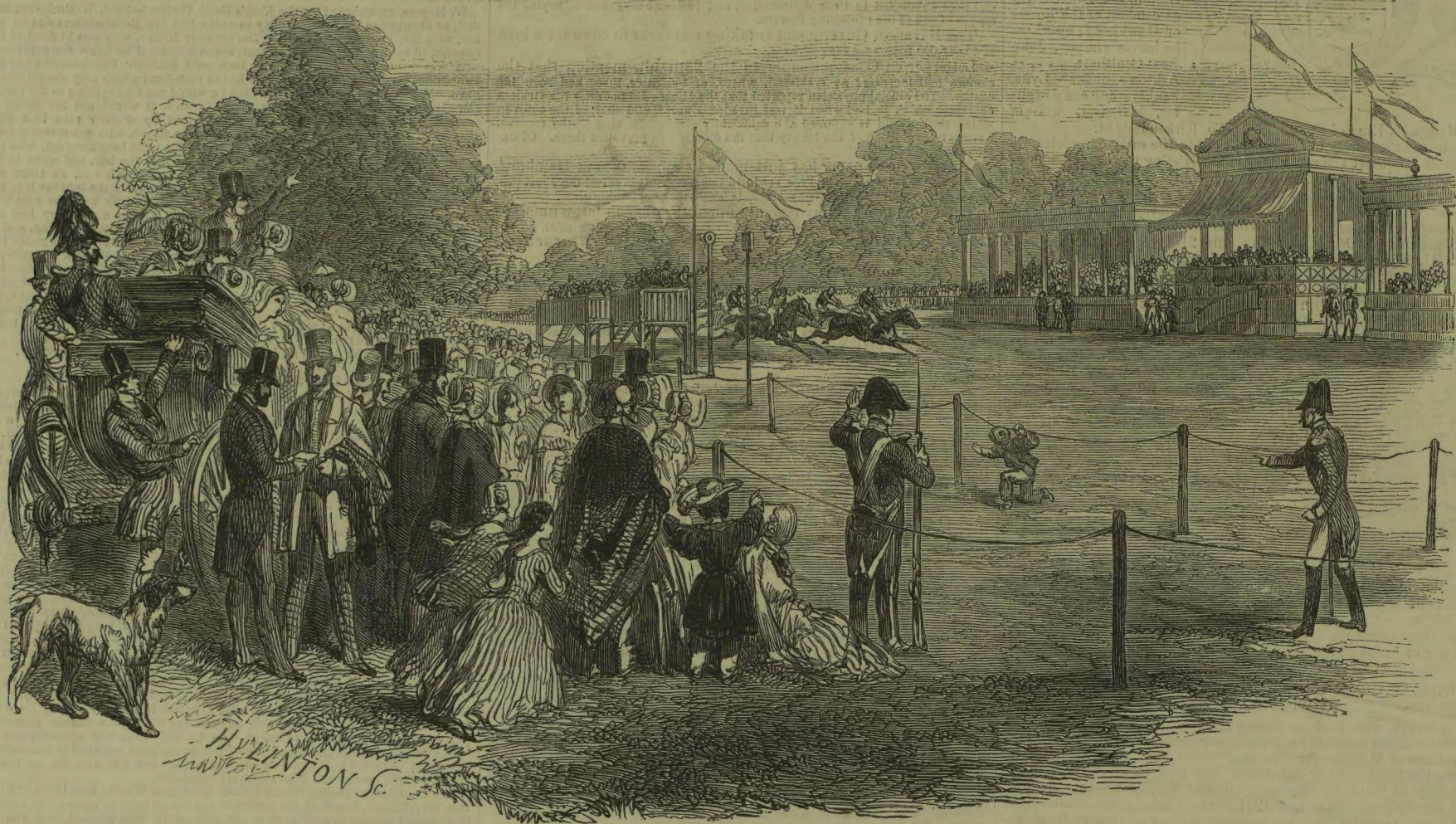
The racing commenced on Saturday, the 2nd.

The Criterion First Class, 1000*z*, added to a Sweepstakes of 100*z* each, for two-yr.-colts.

M. Aumont's Conche-tout-nu .. .. .	..	..	..	(Hurst) 1
Count Cambis's Paltouet .. .. .	..	..	..	.. (Love) 2
M. de Latache Fay's Sey .. .. .	..	..	..	.. (Hardy) 3
Baron N. de Rothschild's Lientenant .. .. .	..	..	..	.. (Flatman) 4

Won cleverly.

C H A N T I L L Y .



CHANTILLY.—THE RACE.

The Criterium Second Class, 1000f, added to a Sweepstakes of 100f each, for two-yr-old fillies.

Count Cambis's Euphrosine	(Love)	1
Count Cambis's Sabretache	(Staples)	2
M. Fasquel's Forest Lass	(Neale)	3

Euphrosine and Sabretache took the lead, and came in first and second, beating the others easily.

The Constable Prize of 500f, added to a Sweepstakes of 250f each, for all countries.

Prince Beauvau's Walpole	(Chiffney)	1
Baron de la Rochette's Tardillon	(Pantal)	2
M. Drake's Casteldine	(Hardy)	3

Won in a canter.

On Sunday, the Consolation Prize, 1000f, added to a Sweepstakes of 200f, was won easily by M. Aumont's Rosa la Rose. The Haras Royal Prize, of 4000f, added to a Sweepstakes of 400f each, was won cleverly by M. Aumont's Miss Waggs. The Count de Paris' Prize, of 3000f, added to a Sweepstakes of 300f each, was won cleverly by Count Cambis's Sabretache.

We now come to the Great Race of the Meeting, which is always an object of extraordinary interest to the constant frequenters of the French turf.

The St. Leger, 6000f, given by the King, for three-yr-old colts and fillies, foaled in France; entry 400f. Weights—colts, 110lb; fillies, 107lb; the winner of the Jockey Club Stakes to carry 5lb extra, and a horse which may have run three times during the year without winning, 4lb less. Distance, once and a half round, about 2940 metres. The winner to pay 15 naps. to the racing fund; the second horse to save his entry. (21 Subs.)

Baron N. de Rothschild's Glands	(Flatman)	1
M. de Pontalba's Tronquette .. ..	.. ..	2
Baron N. de Rothschild's Admiral Sir Charles .. ..	.. ..	3
Baron N. de Rothschild's Laura .. ..	.. ..	4

Started, but not placed.

Prince de Beauvau's Micareme .. ..	.. ..	0
Prince de Beauvau's La Reine Margot .. ..	.. ..	0
Duke de Nemours' (Count de Cambis) Bataclan .. ..	.. ..	0
Duke de Nemours' Preface .. ..	.. ..	0
M. Fasquel's Colonel Peel .. ..	.. ..	0

The start was not very good. La Reine Margot went away with the lead, and kept it to the hill, when she was overtaken by Laura. For a few moments the latter got the lead, but on passing the stands La Reine Margot was again in front.

On passing the stables, however, she was caught by Tronquette and Glands which had been lying in the rear. From thence up the hill all three lay close together. At the last turning Glands went ahead, and kept that position to the winning-post, at which he arrived easily by about a length and a half in advance of Tronquette; Admiral Sir Charles being third. Colonel Peel stopped long before the race was terminated. The race was a very fair one.

Among the members of the Jockey Club, there was no betting on any of the preceding races, nor on any of those which took place on Saturday. Some surprise was expressed at no bets being risked on the St. Leger. The English frequenters of the course, however, staked some little cash on the last-mentioned race; and, as far as we could gather from the contradictory statements that were made, they considered Bataclan the favourite.—(Galignani.)

The annexed pair of illustrations, sketched at the late Meeting, convey an accurate idea of the Royal domain of Chantilly, and its racing appointments; showing the Winning-post, the Royal pavilion, &c. The course, it will be seen, is kept by *gens-d'armes*.

In the second scene, we have the exterior of the Royal Stables, which we described in No. 264 of our Journal, with a view of the interior. To the left is the town of Chantilly; to the right, the Royal Château; and facing them is the Hippodrome.



CHANTILLY.—THE HIPPODROME.



THE VOLKS' FESTE, AT MUNICH.

FLYING SHEETS FROM OUR TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

MUNICH, Oct. 8.

THE October, or *Volks' feste*, is a celebration so peculiarly national in Bavaria, that I cannot think it will be without interest for your readers. It takes its double name from its being held in the month of October, and also from its being a great holiday, not merely to the people of Munich, but also to those of the other parts of Bavaria, especially the Tyrolean province. Thousands of persons congregate here every year on the occasion, and the amusements are participated in not merely by the peasantry, but also by the Royal Family, and the great Nobility of the kingdom.

The *fête* is held in an extensive plain, close to Munich, called the Theresienwiese, or Theresia-fields, from an elevation near to which there is to be had the best view of the city. For days before the festivities commence, there is to be heard the note of busy preparation around and all over the place. Booths, coffee-houses, taverns, shows, all of wood, but also substantial, are erected in spots apportioned for the purpose, and within a circuit of a little more than a mile: a regular course for horses, similar to that at Epsom or Doncaster, is marked out, with stands, a winning post, and all the usual paraphernalia of that sport of which in England we are so justly proud. There is also a grand stand for the King and the Royal Family, opposite to which also there is another stand, in which a magnificent band of music is stationed, and in which also there are seats for ladies. This place is principally frequented by the nobility and the wives of the chief traders of Munich, as also by the principal persons who come in from the country; but no person, of whatever rank in society, is excluded, so that peasants and nobles are freely mixed. Overlooking the chief part of the course, is a natural amphitheatre, formed by the hill, on which steps are cut in the turf, so as to afford a commanding point of view for thousands of spectators; and high towering over all, is the as yet unfinished Ruhens Halle, one of the grandest buildings which the munificent spirit of the King has yet created—a splendid monument to all the heroes whose great deeds have rendered them worthy of the sympathy and admiration of mankind. Immediately before the grand portico of this building, but at a sufficient distance to preserve the due relative proportions, will be placed the gigantic statue of "Bavaria," of which I have already written to you, as combining exquisite beauty of design with a size altogether unparalleled in any similar monument.

The amusements, which form the staple of the *Volks' feste*, are horse races, rifle shooting, trotting matches, shooting at the eagle and stag, and finally a grand exhibition of what in England we call "fat cattle," but in which the beasts are anything but fat. Added to these are various other amusements, which are provided by private speculators—such as shows, tumbling, dancing, music, and what to a Bavarian, stands far above all other amusements—beer drinking. The quantity of beer consumed in and about Munich during the few days that the *fête* lasts, is positively astonishing. The capacity of the natives is in this respect astounding, if in nothing else.

The *fête* opened on Sunday, the 3rd of October, with a horse-race. But you, good reader, who have lively recollections of the glories of Doncaster or Epsom, must not by any means associate your ideas of such things with your imagination of a Bavarian horse-race. Still, the good people here are delighted with what they have, and, as they know no better, it is as good to them as the best. Horse racing here is not a national sport as with us, entered into with spirit, and actively patronised by the first men in the kingdom; it is a mere amusement provided for the occasion, which has no proper antecedent training, and which leads to no result in an improved breed of horses. The nobility, or rather some of them, have not the horses that we have in England. Some may boast of a few good ones, but they do not "run" them for stakes, as in England. When I say that the highest prize that can be won is 15 ducats, and that the other sixteen prizes range between 24 and one thaler, it is sufficient to show that there cannot be much good expected from such an affair. Still, much emulation is excited, and the racing itself is capital fun, from its utter absurdity to an English eye. The horses have to run a distance of upwards of a mile English, four times. In fact, it is a game of helter-skelter, and the race is not finished till the last wretched, weary straggler has come in. On one occasion, a stout peasant, who had come with his mind made up to win, started off in good heart at the commencement of the race, and kept the lead for some time. He looked upon success as certain; but, whether that he had taken too much beer, or that the excitement of the affair impaired his memory, he forgot that he must go four times round the course. Long before the end of the second round, he had been distanced by all his competitors; but still, finding himself alone, he thought he was ahead. Coming in at the extreme end of the third round, he was delighted to find himself, as he supposed, so much in advance of the others, whom he saw far behind, and who, in fact, were just about completing the fourth round. He shouted victory, amidst the cheers and laughter of the thousands of spectators; and it required all the authority of the arbiters of the sport—very dashing-looking gentlemen, in blue regimentals, all mounted on indescribable nags—to convince him that he had lost. This will give you an idea how the thing is done in Bavaria. In truth, the amusement consists, not in the excellence, but in the absurdity of the racing; and in the good humour with which all the many mishaps are enjoyed, not merely by the thousands of spectators, but also by the parties themselves who engage in the amusements.

To a stranger, the interest in the picturesque aspect of the vast plain, covered with such countless multitudes of people of all ranks; the gay costumes of the Tyrolean mountaineers, and of the Bavarian peasantry of the different provinces of the kingdom, mingling and contrasting with the sober dresses of the citizens; and, above all, is the good humour and mutual civility which allows of the congregation of so many thousand human beings without the necessity of any police interference. Nothing strikes a foreigner in Germany more than this spirit of mutual accommodation. We talk much of the police of Foreign States, and dread their power; but of this is assured, that they are much less seen, are much less obtrusive, and, in fact, meddle much less with the people, than do those gentlemen among us, who, dressed in a little brief authority, victimise the poor, and show a servile spirit to the rich.

The shooting-matches, which go on continuously from day to day during the whole *fête*, except while there is racing, are much more worthy the attention of a foreigner than the other arrangements. It is altogether needless to remind the reader of the proverbial skill of the Tyrolean marksmen. Most of those who engage in this strife are from the Tyrol; and they come in their picturesque na-

tional dresses. What a regiment of sharpshooters they would make! Scarcely a shot misses. Some shoot at ordinary targets, near which a man dressed in uniform stands, and indicates to the marksman the success of the shot. This is sometimes a dangerous office, and on more than one occasion life has been sacrificed; but still the rifles are poised, the cigar is puffed, and the shot hits the target. Besides these more common-place targets, there are also others, in the shape of stags, which move by machinery, backwards and forwards, in a bush; and to him who shoots through a heart, painted on the centre of the stag, his success is announced by a loud explosion and a cloud of smoke. There is also raised high in the air a gigantic eagle, but at such a distance that it looks small. To pull down with a rifle shot a part of this eagle is a great feat, announced by shouts from the assembled crowd, and rewarded by a badge of honour to the winner, with the privilege of drinking an unlimited quantity of champagne at night—to say nothing of the smiles and favours of the pretty maidens, who are ever ready to reward the hero of the day.

All these sports have now been going on since Sunday last, and they will last for nearly a week more. Yesterday afternoon there was a grand trotting match; such a trotting match! No, these Bavarians have no idea at all of what these things ought to be. I never saw in my life such a collection of Rosinantes. The prizes vary from 36 to four florins—from about £3 to 6s. 8d. English, with flags of honour for the first two or three. The competitors have to trot three times round the course, and so melancholy an exhibition of horses and horsemanship I have never seen. It is beyond description.

We are still in the midst of the *fête*, which is, of course, only an excuse for bringing thousands of people together from far and near. The day is spent on the vast course, the evening in beer drinking and dancing. The people are happy, and so the end is accomplished.

The King has returned to Munich, and there is a prospect of a considerable stir in the political world. The very liberal address agreed to by the Chamber of Deputies must bring on a crisis; and, in the present position of Germany, Austria does not like to see opinions gaining ground which are so antagonistic to her system. Lola Montes (or the Countess of Landsfeld) still keeps her influence over the King's mind. She has very clever views on political subjects, and habits of observation and deduction which she probably first acquired when in the daily society of Dujarrier, Dumas, and some of the most able of the modern French journalists. She has also great force of character and determination of purpose; and, were she surrounded by honest and clever men, who would not practise on her womanly foibles, she might yet play a very useful part in public affairs. As it is, she exercises much power, through the hold she has on the King, who is glad to communicate with any person of strong character and clear insight, who will tell him the truth. A story published some short time ago in the *Débat*, to the effect that Lola Montes had sent cards to the nobility, which had either been returned with contempt or wholly rejected, is utterly without foundation. Nor is it true that she left Bavaria, and went to Chemnitz, in Saxony, as said by that paper. Most of the other stories told of her are equally untrue. Within these few days I heard a tale, that, when she was, a short time ago, at a place near Munich, she had assaulted a young officer, also a nobleman; flung a glass at him, scratched his face, and, when he ran away, pursued him into a



TYROLEAN AND BAVARIAN COSTUMES.

ditch, where he stuck fast in the mud. As a matter of curiosity, I obtained an introduction to this young gentleman, and asked him about the affair. He assured me, on his honour, that there had not ever been a misunderstanding between him and the newly-made Countess; and, as a proof of the falsehood of the story, he added that he was in the habit of frequently visiting her. On the other hand, Lola often shows a want of tact. Woman like, she falls into traps laid for her by those who know the irritability of her temper. But the tales of her striking men in the streets, &c., are quite false; the King is a man of too refined a mind to interest himself in a woman who could so disgrace herself. The last number of *Punch* has been stopped here, because of an attack on Lola Montes. This is a foolish retaliation; but the fair lady was probably very angry at seeing her newly-blown honours thus bespattered.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 17.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 7h. 41m. a.m.
MONDAY, 18.—St. Luke.—Mars souths at 51m. after midnight.
TUESDAY, 19.—Venus rises at 4h. 38m. a.m.—Jupiter souths at 5h. 38m. a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.—The Moon and Saturn are near together.
THURSDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805; Nelson killed.
FRIDAY, 22.—The Sun rises at 6h. 36m., and sets at 4h. 52m.
SATURDAY, 23.—Full Moon at 11h. 36m. p.m.—Saturn souths at 8h. 29m. p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 35	7 5	8 15	9 0	9 45	10 23	11 2

* * High tide on Thursday at midnight. * * During the morning of Friday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. L." is informed that, in reference to Francis's "History of the Bank of England," there is no bye-law to exclude Scotchmen from becoming either Directors or officers of the Bank. Jews and Quakers cannot be Directors, but Jews alone are prevented from being officers of the Establishment. Several Scotchmen are now in the employ of the Bank.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The splendid Church which the munificence and taste of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert have bestowed upon the town of Wilton, near Salisbury, is, in the general style of its architecture, Romanesque, such as is peculiar to the churches of Northern Italy.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Your question is anything but simple; for, in the first place, the quantity of blood must be in relation to the bulk of the individual, and, even in the same individual, would materially vary with the state of the body, and whether food or liquid had been recently taken. It has been roughly estimated from twenty-four to thirty pounds; and we have known seven pounds taken from a patient without fainting.

"A Constant Reader."—Glasgow, will find Views of Blair Athol and Glen Tilt, (now the source of so much controversial tilting), in No. 126 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"J. S." Elton.—The person is bound to leave the situation, without notice, if required to do so by his master.

"Security." Liverpool.—The Government Life Annuity Office, Old Jewry.

"A Constant Reader."—The Siamese Twins were first exhibited in London in 1829. Queen Adelaide reigned from 1830 to 1837.

"A Constant Reader."—"Etiquette for Gentlemen," and Miss Acton's "Cookery;" of any bookeller.

"S. H." Portsea, is thanked; we shall be glad to receive the Sketch and details.

"J. J." High Holborn, and "W. W." Nottingham.—Address, James Brooke, Esq., Mavor's Hotel, Brook-street.

"E. W."—The longest Railway Tunnel in England is on the Great Western line—the Box Tunnel, 3195 yards in length; the six ventilating shafts, each 25 feet in diameter, vary from 70 to 300 feet in depth.

"Constance M. E."—Address, at the Lyceum Theatre.

"A Constant Reader."—Dublin.—The G in Gertrude is hard.

"P. S. P."—We do not know.

"H. R. C." Ely.—The collection of Anecdotes entitled "Lambeth and the Vatican," published in 1825, was edited by the Rev. Mr. (now Dr.) T. J. Hussey. The work has not been reprinted.

"M. C., a Constant Subscriber." Twickenham, will find the counting horse-shoes and hob-nails, and chopping sticks at Westminster, described and illustrated in No. 127, Vol. 5, of our Journal.

"J. B. L. S."—The reply in our last respecting Unstamped Playing Cards, is verbatim from the notice just issued from Somerset House.

"A. T."—Ham-street, should consult the "London Directory." We cannot give such recommendations as our Correspondent requires.

"An Old Subscriber."—Address to Mr. Dickens, at his publishers', 186, Strand.

"T. N. D." Brookfield.—Declined.

"G. J. N." is mistaken. The solution is correct.

"L." Reiford, is thanked; but we have not room for the lines.

"A Subscriber."—Mr. Frost's picture of Diana and her Nymphs is engraved in No. 221 of our Journal.

"A Lover of the Fine Arts" should apply to the publisher of Mr. Bree's Illustrations of New Zealand, 142, Strand.

"A Suggestor." Chelsea, is thanked for his good intentions, though we cannot adopt his suggestions. To purchase music already popular is impracticable; and the best of the pictures in the National Gallery have already been engraved in easily accessible works.

"C. S." should advertise in the daily newspapers.

"W. M." near Twickenham.—Thanks; but we have not room.

"H. H."—See the "Dictionary of Quotations."

"E. N." Newark.—The lines shall appear.

"D. S. M."—Neither of the persons can marry again, unless legally divorced. As to the children, we cannot decide.

"E. E." Mynddyddyn.—One of the Illustrations named will shortly appear.

"Arnot's Elements of Physics" is one guinea and a half for one volume and a half; the conclusion of Vol. II. not having appeared.

"H. A. M." Islington.—Several crotchety Pythagoreans have printed their Reasons for Abstinence from Animal Food. If we mistake not, Sir R. Phillips's Reasons may be purchased of Sherwood and Co., or of Whittaker and Co., for a trifle.

"Militaire, and a Candidate for Engineers," will find all information as to the East India Company's Service in the "East Indian Register," published annually, or in "Hudson's Parent's Hand-book," pp. 146 to 168. To quote all the details would occupy considerably more space than we can, with justice, allow for such matters.

"Dahlia."—The expense of a research through the records of the Herald's College, for the discovery of a shield of arms, is very trifling—not more, we believe, than a guinea. The address is, "Herald's Office, Doctors' Commons, London."

"J. O."—The present George Warwick Bamfylde, Lord Poltimore, is not a descendant of the 1st Lord Baltimore. The latter nobleman, whose surname was Calvert, obtained from Charles I. a patent of Maryland, in America, but did not live to see the document pass the Great Seal. His son, Cecil, 2nd Lord, had it made out in his own name, and from him the town of Baltimore takes its designation.

"An Old Subscriber."—Messrs. Cockburn, the bankers, of Whitehall, are, we believe, nearly related to Sir George Cockburn, the late Lord of the Admiralty, and to Sir Robert Peel.

"A Subscriber." Dartmouth.—By the 52d Geo. III., c. 93 (Schedule L), it is required that all persons shall pay the certificate duty for killing woodcocks or snipes, as well as for killing game. But an exception is made for taking those birds by means of nets or springs. This may be practised by persons not having game licences.

"Philo-Hereditary."—We do not think that Prince Albert has any family surname.

"X. Y. Z."—Attorneys are not excluded generally from the London Clubs on account of their profession.

"Blazon."—As all daughters of a family have equal rank and precedence, no necessity exists for the marks of cadency used by sons. A third son by birth can, after the death of his father, assume the distinction of a second son.

"Cocked Hat."—In reply to the letter which we inserted some time since on the subject of "Cockades," our Correspondent thus writes:—"Cockades are part of the garb of a soldier; and he sheds his blood, wearing the badge, in the defence of his country. And as a distinguishing mark to show that their domestics are in the service of a soldier, military officers place cockades in their servants' hats. Custom, may, perhaps, be the only right they can plead, but still it appears to me that any one, not a soldier, assuming this distinction, wishes to hide his real station in life, and pass for what he is not."

"H. H."—Mottoes may be taken, changed, or relinquished, when and as often as the bearer thinks fit, and may be exactly the same as those of other persons. Whoever is entitled to arms may bear what motto he pleases.

"J. R. E." Walsall, is thanked for the suggestion, but we have not room.

"Quika." Nottingham, had better consult a solicitor.

"R. W."—We think not.

"Is it not so?"—We really do not understand the questions.

"Hooper." Barnstaple.—We cannot interfere; the affair is altogether illegal.

"Waterloo." Tunbridge Wells.—The Duke of Wellington is in his 79th year.

"X. Y. Z." North Cheshire.—The Treatise on the Silk Manufacture, in the "Cabinet Cyclopaedia."

"F. O."—Mr. Robinson, 7, Gower-street, Bedford-square.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Since the Potato Disease has been attributed to the Aphis Vastator, great interest has been felt by the public upon the subject of this curious tribe of insects. Linnaeus assigned the term Aphis to them, but he has left no derivation for that word. Notwithstanding various surmises upon the subject, nothing is known for certainty as to its probable derivation, and, in fact, even the pronunciation has been a matter of dispute.

"P. H." &c., Jaber.—We do not suppose that the cow could have died from the cause assigned, neither do we know the insect to which allusion is made.

"J. R." Frodsham.—Under consideration.

"J. M." Knoshorpe.—Next week.

"J. K. M." Badley, should order the latest edition of our Journal, in which he will find what he requires.

"Bayonet."—Next week.

"M. S." is recommended to inquire of a Numismatic Bookseller, as Mr. Hearne, Strand.

"Leander."—Return Tickets are available on the Richmond branch of the South Western Railway.

"A Country Reader."—Shepherds' Dogs are exempt from duty.

"J. O." near Malton.—We do not understand the question.

* * * Replies to a few Questions on Music are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

France and Great Britain.—Parlour Library. Vol. 8.—Hughes on Geography in Normal Schools.—Standard Lyric Drama. Part 4.—Brock's Wayside Verses.—Soane's New Curiosities of Literature.—The Royal Knitted Collar Book.—Foote on Turnpike Trusts.—Madeline, a Tragedy.—Flowers of Irish Melody.—Erasmus Wilson on Ringworm.

Music.—"Let's hope for Brighter Days."

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON ALMANACK,
FOR 1848,

WILL BE READY FOR PUBLICATION WITH THE
MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER;
Being the Fourth Annual Issue of this most beautiful and useful
Almanack. Illustrated by HARVEY, KENNY MEADOWS, B. FOSTER, &c.; and Engraved in the First Style of Art, by LINTON, VIZITELLY, &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLASHIER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1847.

THE last change of affairs in Spain has complicated all that was intricate enough before in the politics of that strangest of nations. A Government turned out by a revolution, a Minister checked by a pronunciamento, are usual and ordinary; but a Cabinet bought out, a whole Ministry selling their places, in the most literal sense of the words, is something new. It is one of the many strange things reserved to the nineteenth century to behold. By the power of gold Narvaez is again in office; and there is a general feeling that the real dénouement of the Spanish question is about to begin. Narvaez is a man of action, with something positive in his character. He will do what is to be done: he will carry out the policy of the French Court, if it suits him—his own, if that suits him better. The able instrument is seldom a very tractable one: he soon reaches the point where his own interests and those of his employer diverge; and once there, it is easy to predict which he will pursue. At present Narvaez is the tool of France, or rather of the French King—for, as a nation, France has as little interest in the degradation of the Royalty of Spain as we have. It is a flagrant plot for the aggrandisement of that fatal family, the Bourbons, which has cost the world such masses of treasure, such crimes and misery, such torrents of blood and tears.

The history of that one race is an eternal record of the folly and the weakness of mankind, an eternal satire on that wisdom and reason of which we so continually pride ourselves. Whole nations, millions of men, have been sacrificed to the miserable family intrigues of the Bourbons, who by marriage have spread themselves like a net over the kingdoms of Europe, England being almost the only country that has escaped them in the last two centuries. They have as little love for each other, as truth, honesty, or wisdom, in their dealings with their subjects. Louis XIV. engaged in a long war to depose a relation; Louis Philippe is allied to the Queen of Spain; but the interest of his son is still nearer to him, and so a Bourbon plots to degrade another Bourbon from a throne, that a third of the same race may ascend it! At this moment there is at least the peril of a European war with no better cause than this most wretched intrigue. The only defence the world has against the danger is the possibility that those who guide the public opinion of England and France, may succeed in inspiring the people of both countries with a hearty contempt for the plot and the plotters; for there is at least hope that men will not fight for a person or a cause they despise; so much reason at all events may be reckoned on. As to Spain itself, till it learns to feel, to think, to have a public opinion, and a popular policy of its own, it must accept the fate that strangers prepare for it. If it consent to be governed from Paris, it is not the opposition that may come from London that can save it; and for aught we can gather from the disgusting mass of profligacy, imbecility, and almost anarchy in which the Court and Cabinet of Madrid are always involved, it seems to us that if Spain is fated to be governed by the sordid and the venal, it may as well have a Narvaez as a Salamanca. We believe that in the long run, nations get pretty nearly as good a form of Government as they deserve to have; it will be a bad one if they are not fit for a better. That appears to be the present state of Spain; it is only fit for a bad Government—and it has got one. Minister succeeds Minister, crisis follows crisis, but, in the main, there is no improvement. By degrees, the very forms of a Constitution cease to have any value; and now we see the very rudest element of power coming into operation, all higher kinds wearing out against the savage rivalry of narrow factions and the total apathy of the bulk of the people. Narvaez is the embodiment of physical force; he represents the Army, the military class, in Spain, at the disposal of any one who can secure it pay, promotions, and stars. Whether, even in Spain, the support for the army can achieve all that is contemplated, is, perhaps, doubtful; but with this instrument at command, much may be dared; even the dethronement of the Queen is not out of the range of possibility. When the character of the Queen is sufficiently degraded by the same vile and disgusting cunning that first married her to a fool and then surrounded her with knaves, the coup d'état will be attempted. History presents nothing so pitiable as the career of the young Queen of Spain. Her mother persecutes her with a perfect hatred, and is the main-spring of the plots that have for their end the placing the younger daughter, the Duchess of Montpensier, on the Throne. Strange rumours are revived by this unnatural conduct, and it is hinted that Christina revenges on Isabella the memory of the brutish Ferdinand, her father. Whichever way we turn in this wretched Court we tread on some frightful old scandal, or are met by a new one that dates from yesterday. Imagine the state of things where the lovers of the Queen, present and prospective, are coolly calculated on as diplomatic "influences"—a term that veils a whole abyss of indescribable profligacy! The whole spectacle is one that can be found nowhere else—that was not expected there in the present age. And, if the Court and Government of Spain be an index of the state of society, then is there no hope for the nation: rotten within, and ruled from without, the course of such a people is direct to slavery: the elements of better things may exist among the masses; and, we believe, the poorest and lowest class in Spain is really the noblest, but they have no influence on public affairs, except by insurrection.

THE REVENUE.—The Revenue Accounts for the year ending the 10th of October, were made up on Saturday last, and it will not occasion any surprise that the commercial panic has had some influence in producing a decrease in the national resources. The total decrease of the revenue for the year ended on Saturday last,

when compared with that of the previous year, is £1,042,268. The total decrease for the quarter, compared with the corresponding period of last year, amounts to £1,507,230. The decrease in the Customs' receipts for the quarter is £374,191; in the Excise, £641,930; in the Stamps, £66,419; in Taxes, there is an increase of £3945; in the Property Tax receipts there is a decrease of £53,483; in the Post Office department, credit is given for the increase of £5000; Crown Lands show a decrease of £45,000, and the Miscellaneous account exhibits a falling off, which reaches £104,784. Nearly a million of the deficiency upon the year is accounted for, by the China money being no longer receivable; by a large sum for repayment of advances; and by a falling off of the items of Excise and Miscellaneous receipts. The chief items of decrease are the Customs and Excise; the first of which has lost to a considerable extent by the free importation of grain, and the latter by the high price of barley.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been fine, the average temperature having been considerably above that of the season; the sky has been very much clouded; the direction of the wind has been principally from the S., and rain in small quantities has fallen.

The following are some particulars of each day:—

Friday the sky was for the most part free from cloud till 6h. p.m., and it was overcast after this time; the directions of the wind were S.W. and W.S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 52½°. Saturday, the sky was covered with cirrostratus and scud throughout the day; at about 8h. a.m. a slight rain began to fall, and afterwards it fell more heavily; the direction of the wind was W.S.W. and S.; the day was warm, its average temperature was 57½°, being about 5° above the average of the season. Sunday, the sky was for the most part cloudy; some rain fell during the morning; the direction of the wind was S.; and the average temperature of the day was 56°. Monday, the sky was about three-fourths covered by cloud throughout the day, and towards the evening it was generally free from cloud; the direction of the wind was S.; the day was warm, its average temperature was 57½°. Tuesday was a very fine and warm day; the sky was partially covered by light fleecy clouds till the evening, at which time it became overcast with cirrostratus and scud; the directions of the wind were S. and S.E.; and the average temperature of the day was 61°, exceeding that of the average of the season by 8°. Wednesday, the sky was cloudy till noon, partially cloudy after noon, and cloudy again at night; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature of the day was 57°. Thursday, the sky was wholly overcast till six p.m. During part of the morning a small drizzling rain was falling. After two there were faint gleams of sunshine, but the sky was for the most part cloudy. The direction of the wind was E. and N.E. The average temperature of the day was 53½°, and that for the week was 56½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings of each day were:—

Friday,	Oct. 8	the highest during the day was 62 deg., and the lowest was 45 deg.	
Saturday,	9	61½	50½
Sunday,	10	61½	50½
Monday,	11	66½	49½
Tuesday,	12	69	53
Wednesday,	13	68	51
Thursday,	14	56½	51

Blackheath, Thursday, Oct. 14. J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

On Saturday, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a grand entertainment to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a distinguished and numerous party, in the Egyptian Hall.

Amongst the company were Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, the American Minister, Prince Sapieha, Prince Ladislaus Czartoryski, Prince Adam Sapieha, the Lord Chief Baron, the Hon. Spring Rice; his Excellency Mr. Brooke, her Majesty's Commissioner for Borneo; Count Zamoyiski, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Walter, M.P., Mr. A. Hastie, M.P., Mr. Waddington, M.P., Mr. Cubitt, M.P., several of the Aldermen, &c.

After the usual loyal and constitutional toasts were drunk, with the accustomed applause,

The Lord Mayor proposed the health of his illustrious guest, "The Duke of Cambridge, who had done so much honour to the City of London, which he had always delighted to patronise, by accepting the invitation." (Loud cheers.)

The Duke of Cambridge, in returning thanks, said he had never felt greater gratification in visiting the hall in which they were assembled than he felt upon the present occasion; and he was most happy to find that an individual of the illustrious family which he represented never met with a more warm or flattering reception than that with which he had been honoured. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor proposed "The health of the American Minister" and expressed a hope, and a confidence in that hope, that the excellent feeling which existed between England and America would daily become greater. (Cheers.)

The American Minister returned thanks, in a speech full of praises of this country, and its institutions, and hospitalities.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "The health of Mr. Brooke, her Majesty's Commissioner for Borneo," which was drunk with great enthusiasm, spoke of the extraordinary exertions of that distinguished man in distant and uncivilised countries.

Mr. Brooke said that the reception which he met with that day fully repaid him for the exertions which he made, and which he trusted would be attended with the good results which the company honoured him by anticipating.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The health of Mr. John Walter, the member for Nottingham," and took occasion to eulogise the extraordinary and successful efforts made by that gentleman's lamented father to support the weak against the strong, and to uphold the rights and privileges of all classes of his fellow subjects. (Cheers.)

Mr. Walter returned thanks.

Several other toasts were drunk, and the company separated, evidently delighted with the hospitality of the Lord Mayor.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort took their usual early walk this morning through the plantations in the Home Park, to the private kennel and the Royal aviary. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal rode out on their Shetland ponies; and the remainder of the Royal family were taken for airings in the private grounds. This afternoon, after partaking of luncheon with her Majesty and Prince Albert, their Serene Highnesses the Duke of Holstein-Glücksburg, and Prince William of Holstein took their departure from the Castle for town; proceeding from Slough to Paddington by the quarter past three o'clock train. Count Reventlow left the Castle at the same time with their Serene Highnesses for the metropolis. The Royal dinner party this evening included the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Miss L. Dawson Damer, and the Baroness de Speth. The band of the Royal Horse Guards was in attendance during dinner. Her Majesty's private band performed the remainder of the evening.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—While the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal were taking exercise in the New Park, Windsor, on Monday morning, the Shetland ponies were frightened by the antics of a Java pony, and started off at full speed, before the grooms had power to secure them, bolting across the Park in different directions. The Prince of Wales fortunately retained his seat, showing great skill in the management of his steed. The Princess Royal, however, not having the same command over her pony, was thrown from her seat, but alighted upon the turf without sustaining the least injury.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER FOR MADEIRA.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager embarked at Portsmouth on Sunday, on board the ship *Hove*, 120 guns, for a voyage to Madeira. That vessel proceeded to Spithead, but an adverse wind prevented the vessel from sailing on that evening. On Monday morning, however, the wind shifted to E.S.E., and at six o'clock in the morning, the vessel weighed from Spithead and put to sea. On the arrival of the vessel at Lisbon, the Queen Dowager will land and make a short visit to the Queen of Portugal.

EXPECTED ROYAL VISIT.—The reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the brother to the Prince Consort, is shortly expected to arrive in England, on a visit to her Majesty. The Court is expected to remain at Windsor Castle until after the arrival of his Royal Highness. It will then, according to present arrangements, proceed to Claremont for a few days, and thence to the Isle of Wight, to enable her Majesty and Prince Albert to superintend the planting of a large number of oak and elm trees on the Royal estate at Osborne. The Court will probably return to Windsor, for the winter season, early in December.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. Oct. 13.

Auditors.—The Rev. the Master of St. John's College, Mr. Fowler of Sidney, and Mr. Hardwick of Catharine Hall, have been appointed University Auditors.

The Caput.—At a Congregation holden yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected to form the Caput:—The Vice-Chancellor Rev. the Master of St. John's—Divinity; H. J. S. Maine, D.C.L., Trinity Hall—Law; Dr. Dрозде, Calais—Physic; Rev. H. Fowler, Sidney—Senior Regent; Rev. C. Hardwick, Catharine Hall, Senior non-Regent.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.—On Wednesday a magnificent service of plate, styled the "Eden Testimonial," was presented to the Bishop of Sodor and Man, but more popularly known as the Hon. Mr. Eden, late Vicar of Battersea, at the Retreat, the residence of Valentine Morris, Esq. The testimonial consisted of a dinner service, numbering twenty-seven pieces; the cost being 550 guineas. The silver bears the following inscription:—"This silver forms part of a service of plate presented to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, by the parishioners of Battersea, as a token of their gratitude and affection." At five o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. H. S. Thornton, who read an appropriate address, which was acknowledged in feeling terms by his Lordship. The Bishop of Sodor and Man, and a large party, were entertained in the evening by Benjamin Edgington, Esq., at his residence on Lavender-hill.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—FRIDAY.

Match, 200 sovs, h ft. A.F.—Watchdog beat Spider.	
Match, 200 sovs.—Eothan and Miss Whip filly ran a dead heat.	
Match, 100 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C.—Lazarillo beat Millwood.	
Frederic Stakes of 50 sovs each, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C. (28 Subs.)	
Leadstone	1
Kangaroo	2
Tisiphone	3

Match, 100 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C.—Vice-Consul beat Fislana.
Match, 100 sovs. T.Y.C.—Bowstring beat Swordplayer.
Match.—Clerk of Council received forfeit from Wilmot.
Match.—Clermont received forfeit from Chainbearer.
Match.—Fislana agst Awkward—off by consent.
Match.—Glen Sattel agst Duplicitv—off by consent.
Match.—Watchdog received from Leopard.
Match.—Bowstring received from Miss Sarah.
Match.—Miami received from Nerissa.

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia continues in a precarious state of health at Kensington. The Duchess of Gloucester comes up almost daily from Richmond Park to visit her illustrious relative.

CABINET COUNCIL.—Another Cabinet Council (the third this week) was held at the Foreign Office yesterday. Nearly all the members were present.

DEATH OF DOWAGER LADY WATERPARK.—The Dowager Lady Waterpark died on Monday last, at her residence in Hertford-street.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL THOS. PHIPPS HOWARD, K.H.—The above gallant General died on Monday last at his residence at Weymouth, at an advanced age.

DEATH OF MR. ROOKE, THE COMPOSER.—This talented gentleman died on Thursday morning, aged 55, after a severe illness, leaving a widow and a large family to lament his demise. Mr. Rooke was the composer of the opera of "Amilie," which was so successfully performed at Covent-garden; also of "Henrique," and many other vocal pieces.

THE BEELIN AND COLOGNE RAILWAY.—This line was to be opened throughout yesterday. A passenger can therefore now travel between the cities in twenty-four, and in about forty-eight hours from Berlin to Paris direct. The expense from the Prussian to the Parisian capital will be twenty dollars.

NEW POST-OFFICE, NOTTINGHAM.—On Thursday morning the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new post-office at the corner of Albert-street, Nottingham, was performed by Mr. Cripps, the Mayor, attended by the members of the town council, the town clerk, corporation surveyor, &c. His worship addressed the numerous assemblage collected together in an appropriate speech, and remarked that no occasion of a similar kind had been attended by the corporation since the foundation of the General Hospital in 1781, and he felt that the event was one of an interesting and important character. His worship then gave a detailed statement of the post-office for many years, and described the improvements in the transmission and delivery of letters, and the advantages that would arise from the establishment of the projected building. The inconveniences at present experienced would be put an end to, and the new building would be sufficiently extensive and complete in its arrangements for the transaction of the greatly increased public business.

FIRE IN STAMFORD-STREET.—On Thursday afternoon, a fire broke out in the manufactory belonging to Mr. James Bickerton, hatter, of Stamford-street, Lambeth, which was not extinguished until the building in which it commenced was burned out, and the contents consumed. Mr. Bickerton was insured in the Sun Fire Office. The boiling over of a can of "proofing," it is supposed, was the cause of the disaster.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—Captain Symonds, one of the inspectors of Railways, made an official inquiry on Thursday into the recent collision between the passenger trains at the Keymer Branch Junction on the above line. (See page 247.) He was attended by Mr. Peter Clarke, the Acting Manager, and several of the company's officers. From the evidence taken, it appears that the engine that met the one attached to the Lewes train with its tender was thrown off the line, and a horse box in the rear of it was crushed to atoms, the fragments breaking in the end of a first-class carriage. Captain Symonds interrogated both drivers of the train, as also the man who had charge of the company's signals at the Keymer branch, and was, we understand, satisfied that no blame could be attributed to either party. It was admitted that the spot chosen for the junction of the Keymer branch was not the most eligible for public safety, being situated in a curve with cuttings on either side. The driver of the down train said the signals at the junction could be seen some distance off on the morning of the accident; they indicated "all right," until the train reached the bridge on the London side of the junction, when up went the signal "stop." He instantly shut off the steam, and applied the breaks of the tender; the guards also applying theirs. Had they been in working order, however, they would have brought up the train within the distance, from the bridge to the junction. The engine and tender were quite new, and the non-acting of the breaks was attributable to the screws being "fixed." Captain Symonds was informed that since the accident the Company had altered the points at the junction, so that no down-train could now pass over the Keymer rails, which cross the down-line, without the aid of the pointsman. In the course of the proceedings, it was mentioned that Mr. Wyon, of the Mint, and the other gentlemen who were injured by the accident, are favourably progressing.

ANOTHER IRISH MURDER.—The Dublin papers mention another atrocious murder—that of Thomas Hanley, wood-ranger at Castle Otway—which was perpetrated at eight o'clock on the night of Thursday (last week). This, perhaps, is one of the most mysterious assassinations perpetrated for many years. No assignable cause can be given for the deed. Hanley was much in the confidence of the Hon. Mrs. Otway Cave, and her agent, Edwin Taylor, Esq. He occupied one of the offices near the court-yard of the mansion; in fact, within a few paces of the dwelling-house in which Mrs. Otway Cave had spent a great portion of last winter and spring. On Saturday an inquest was held on the body. The Jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that Timothy Hanley came by his death in consequence of a gun-shot wound on the left shoulder, inflicted by some person or persons at present unknown, at Castle Otway, on the night of the 7th of October instant."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. de Viesse, Editor of the *Courrier Français*, was on Wednesday found guilty of a libel on M. Dumon, in charging the Minister and his son-in-law with corruption; the Editor was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 6000*fr.*, with all the costs.

SPAIN.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* quotes a letter from Bordeaux, dated on Monday last, which gives some very interesting particulars of the secret departure of Queen Christina for Madrid. The letter says, "Queen Christina and her husband, M. Munoz, travelling with a single carriage and an *avant courier*, passed through Jonzac this (Monday) morning on her way to Bayonne, travelling *incog.*; but she was recognized by a postilion. They arrived at Tours, from Paris, by railroad, early yesterday morning, and proceeded without stopping. Some hours later I met a britzka, going in the same direction, which contained some of her suite."

The Correspondent proceeds to say:—"This sudden and secret move of Queen Christina is thus accounted for:—A telegraphic despatch received in Paris on Friday, from Narvaez, informed her that 'if she would not see all "the good" that had been achieved, lost, she would instantly repair to Madrid; that "all had been settled with Serrano, who would immediately withdraw from Madrid, leaving the field open to her (Queen Christina), who communicated in the course of that day with her advisers, but, above all, with King Louis Philippe." The result was, her resolve to leave secretly for Madrid, which she did after an interview with M. Mon. The motive for secrecy was to avoid the possibility of being preceded by any announcement that she was on the road. Her arrival would, therefore, be a surprise on the Queen, her daughter—over whom, she still possesses considerable influence—and prevent resort by her own enemies to any measures calculated to defeat her scheme. The object of the Queen-mother is to effect a reconciliation between Queen Isabella and the King her husband. If this be true, a *quasi* reconciliation may be effected, but how long it will last, or in what way it will end, would be a bold guess. In short, Queen Christina is now in Madrid."

The *National* of Thursday confirms the departure of Christina for Madrid, and asserts the expulsion of Serrano from the Spanish capital; but the truth of this latter statement is rather doubtful.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR THOMAS PIGOTT, BART.—Sir Thomas Pigott, Bart., expired suddenly, on the 7th inst., at Denotest Hall, Suffolk. The deceased was on a visit to S. Y. Benyon, Esq., and was dressing for dinner, when he was suddenly seized with faintness, and Lady Pigott rang for assistance; but he expired almost immediately. A *post mortem* examination was made, and it appeared there was enlargement of the heart quite sufficient to account for his death. The deceased was fifty-one years of age. An inquest was held on the body, and the Jury returned a verdict accordingly. The late Baronet was formerly Captain in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

FIGHTFUL GUN ACCIDENT IN DEVONSHIRE.—On Thursday afternoon (last week), Samuel Whiteway, Esq., banker, of Teignmouth, was shooting with a double-barrelled gun, in the neighbourhood of Chudleigh, with Mr. Watts and Mr. Whidborne, of the same town. Mr. Whiteway had just fired one of the barrels at some game, and was in the act of reloading, when the other barrel went off, and the charge passed upwards from his chin through his head, causing instantaneous death. The deceased was a gentleman highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and relatives. It is supposed, as the butt end of the gun was resting among some heath, a twig caught the trigger, which caused the gun to go off.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF GAS IN WALSALL CHURCH.—On Sunday evening, immediately after service, and while the last of the congregation were leaving the porch, a terrific explosion was heard, which shook the building, blew out almost every window, and shattered the pews in every direction. When the alarm had somewhat subsided, the building was entered, and a scene of devastation presented itself; and among it all lay the body of the beadle, a man named Lunn, dreadfully shattered and mangled. It appears that for some weeks past an escape of gas had taken place under one of the churchwarden's pews, and Lunn had gone to the spot with a candle immediately after the congregation departed, and the gas coming in contact with the flame, the explosion resulted. The damage done is estimated at upwards of £1000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Last Saturday the new wing at Buckingham Palace attained its elevation, and the marble arch, built by George IV., at a cost of several thousand pounds, is about to be demolished, and the materials sold to defray the expense incurred in building the new wing.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—A stone footway for the accommodation of pedestrians has been commenced, which is to be laid down from Storey's to Buckingham Gate. It is also intended to lay down similar footways to the Stable-yard Gate, to Spring-gardens, and the Horse Guards.

THE NATIONAL ANTI-GOLD LAW LEAGUE.—On Wednesday evening, a public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, of the persons forming part of the association recently formed with the title of the National Anti-Gold Law League. About 200 individuals were present, including, besides the speakers, Messrs. John Taylor (of Upper Gower-street), A. Spottiswoode, F. Collier, — Edwards, and Mr. T. C. Anstey, M.P. for Youghal. Mr. Bennock, the President of the League, referred to the existing commercial panic, and ridiculed the idea that the progress of commerce should depend solely upon the value of gold. Mr. J. Duncan explained the principles upon which the League was founded, and said that destruction awaited the country, unless Sir R. Peel's monetary system were destroyed. Several other persons made speeches, but nothing very specific was proposed, nor were any resolutions submitted; and the meeting separated without obtaining any result, so far as we could discover.

SUNDAY TRADING IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Wednesday night a meeting of Parishioners was held at the infant school-room, Three Colts-lane, Limehouse, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament, in co-operation with other metropolitan parishes, against Sunday trading.—Mr. Hayman and a deputation attended on behalf of the Association of the Parochial Authorities of the Metropolis. The Rev. Mr. Rawlings, Curate of the Parish, was called to the chair, and the following resolutions were carried:—"That in the opinion of the meeting there exists no real necessity for Sunday trading, and that the majority of tradesmen themselves are most anxious to be relieved from its continuance." "That a Committee be formed in this parish, consisting of the Parochial Authorities and other inhabitants, to co-operate with other metropolitan parishes, to prepare a bill for abolishing unnecessary Sunday trading." Mr. Hayman stated that it was intended to confine the bill to the selling of articles, and to impose penalties on a person selling. The scale would be—for the first offence, 5*s.*; for the second, from 5*s.* to 20*s.*; and the third offence, from 20*s.* to 40*s.*; and after that, for every separate act of selling, 20*s.* Several interviews had been obtained with the Secretary of State, for the purpose of determining what trades should be excepted from the imposition of penalties. It was the opinion of the Secretary of State that the selling of fruit might be permitted in the interval of the hours of divine service. This will, therefore, be allowed to the shop-keepers and to poor people in the streets. Bakers and barbers will be permitted to pursue their avocations, as they are not acts of selling. The great study of the framers of the bill has been to make it as liberal a measure as possible. A petition was subsequently adopted.

WHITECROSS-STREET PRISON.—The new arrangements in Whitecross-street Prison for the classification of the prisoners are complete, and are expected shortly to be enforced. The prison will now be used for commitments from the City Sheriffs' Court under the new Act of Parliament. By the classification to be adopted, there will be separate places for debtors committed for forty days from the County Courts and for remanded prisoners from the Insolvent Debtors' Court, as also for debtors before hearing. The regulations will be similar to those signed by the Secretary of State for the county gaols. The number of prisoners now confined in Whitecross-street is inconsiderable.

FATAL FIRE IN BLACKFRIARS.—Early on Monday evening, the premises belonging to Messrs. Whitaker and Co., furniture brokers, of 28, Water-lane, Blackfriars, caught fire. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker were from home, but Mrs. Hamilton, one of the lodgers, and her three children, were in one of the upper rooms, and it was with great difficulty that they escaped. The fire, however, has been attended with fatal consequences to an elderly female, who lodged in the upper part of the house, and known as Miss Purday, a teacher of music. The poor creature was told by one of the females that a fire was raging below, and that she must make the best of her way down; instead of doing so she ascended to the upper floor, where she was eventually discovered by the fireman. On Wednesday, Mr. W. Payne, City Coroner, held an inquest at the Queen's Head, Water-lane, on the body of Miss Frances Purday, aged sixty, a teacher of music, who was burnt to death. Mrs. Hamilton said she resided at No. 28, and on the night in question, about ten minutes past seven o'clock, she smelt fire, and on opening the door a dense volume of smoke rushed up the stairs. In a few minutes afterwards she saw deceased on the stairs, and told her the place was on fire, but deceased in her excitement went up stairs, otherwise she could have escaped as well as witness. George Flemming, of the Fire Brigade, proved having found the body of deceased on the third floor front, quite dead, lying on her back near the window. Mr. Whitaker stated that he occupied the whole of the ground floor, and was the last person on the premises. He went towards Blackfriars-bridge to fetch his wife home, and had not been absent ten minutes before he heard his premises were on fire. Mr. Braidwood, Superintendent of the London Fire Engine Establishment, said that there was nothing suspicious about the fire; but it was clear the moment the metal of the gas pipe became thoroughly heated, there would, although turned on very slightly, be a full supply of gas; and this pipe being situated near the wainscot, would almost account for the mischief.—The Jury recorded the following verdict:—"That deceased was accidentally burnt to death, but as to the origin of the fire there was not sufficient evidence before the Jury to enable them to decide."

COUNTRY NEWS.

SIR ROBERT PEELE'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—The arrangements for the reception by the town authorities of Sir Robert Peel have been somewhat altered. The wish of the Right Hon. Baronet, it is understood, is that there be as little of public demonstration as possible, and that he be enabled to preserve a comfortable privacy in viewing the Docks and paying compliments on 'Change. On his arrival, therefore, he will, avoiding the town, proceed direct to Mosley-hill, the seat of Mr. Charles Lawrence, where the Right Honourable Baronet purposes staying, and the circle to which he will there be introduced will be of a very select character. It was at first intended to take advantage of the presence of Sir Robert Peel, on the occasion of elevating the Statue of Hunkisson to the prepared pedestal in front of the Custom-house, to give that ceremony all the importance which could be derived from the circumstance of the most distinguished of the colleagues of that commercial statesman taking part in the proceedings. The suggestion, however, has not met with the approval of the Right Hon. Baronet, and the affair will pass off much more quietly than was anticipated. It is yet even doubtful, indeed, if Mr. Gibson, who is in town, will not enjoy alone all the honours of the day. Sir Robert Peel will walk through the town, sail on the river, and chat on 'Change; and, in the evening, he will dine with the Mayor (Mr. G. H. Lawrence). Sixty gentlemen, eminent in the commercial world, will meet him.

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM SOCIETY.—The approaching festival will be graced by the presence of Charles Dickens, Esq., who has signified his intention of taking a part in the proceedings of the evening. G. L. Craik, Esq., well known as the author of a great portion of "The Pictorial History of England," and Dr. Bowring, M.P. for Bolton, have also accepted the invitations sent to them.

VIEW OF THE ECLIPSE AT CHESTER.—The Eclipse, which took place on Saturday last, though unseen by the inhabitants of London and its vicinity, was visible in many parts of the country. At Chester, for instance, the Eclipse was distinctly seen throughout great part of its duration. It began, as respects that locality, about fifteen minutes before sunrise, or nearly six o'clock; but, owing to haze, it was not seen until about a quarter before seven, when about a fourth of the sun's surface was covered by the smaller planet. A considerable part of the Eclipse was distinctly visible by the naked eye, the intervening haze acting as a dimmed glass in protecting the vision, without obscuring the outline of the visible part of the sun. When this haze was not present, smoked glass was in requisition. The close was not distinctly seen, owing to the view being interrupted by clouds.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE IN LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.—The present state of trade in Oldham is deplorable in the extreme. A very large number of the manufactories are working short time; some not more than two or three days a week. In some instances, the operative spinners and other factory operatives, have submitted to a reduction, in a few cases to the extent of 10 per cent.; but no general notice of any intention to reduce appears to have been yet given. About twelve concerns are at an entire stand. At Stockport, several of the principal mills are altogether closed for the present, and others are working only two days a week. The working classes naturally fear that this state of things may lead to a reduction of wages, and to avoid a result which they so much dread, it has been suggested by some to cease working altogether during the existing crisis.

THE IRON TRADE IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—The second of the quarterly meetings of the iron trade was held at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, and was numerously attended by the representatives of nearly all the large houses in the trade. It was doubtful whether the recent depressing influences on the commerce of the country generally would not lead to a reduction of the price in this branch of our manufacture; but the state of the trade was declared to be such as to warrant an adherence to the prices of last quarter, and no alteration took place.

FIRE AT BROUGHTON HALL, NEAR MANCHESTER.—Broughton Old Hall, near Manchester, was partly destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, and damage was done to the extent of nearly £1000. The fire was entirely subdued in less than two hours, after destroying a large portion of the roof and of the cupola over the south front, besides the upper part of the grand staircase. As the walls and ceilings were in course of receiving embellishments, they also suffered much injury both from fire and water. The disaster is attributed to the joiners on the previous night having left a very hot fire in one of the rooms, which had ignited some pegs, the ends of which in one direction communicated with the flues, and in the other with the skirting-boards of the room.

MORE RIOTING AT OVER-DARWEN, LANCASHIRE.—The peace of this village was again disturbed on Monday afternoon. The outbreak commenced with the destruction, near the Golden Cap, on the Blackburn-road, of two cart-loads of furniture, belonging to a mechanic, and other hands from Preston, who had been engaged by Messrs. Walsh. The "turn outs" first unloaded one of the carts and broke it; after being reloaded, they again tore it off the cart, and smashed it to pieces. They then returned to the village, and the spirit of mischief being up, commenced an attack on the cottages in the doors and window-frames of above twenty of them, situated near the weaving sheds, at the bottom of the village. The mob then proceeded further up the village, and commenced a furious attack upon the George Inn, belonging to Mr. Ralph Walsh, a brother of the partners in the manufacturing firm. The mob smashed all the doors and windows, tore down the bar, breaking all the glass, &c., within their reach.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

COLLISION ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

A collision took place on Saturday last, between two passenger trains. Some exaggerated accounts of the injury done have appeared, and there is much confusion in them, but the accident seems to have been of a serious character. It occurred soon after nine o'clock, at the junction of the Keymer branch line, situate between Hayward's Heath and Hassock's-gate stations, and about nine miles from Brighton. The branch, it should be observed, has not been opened more than a week or two, and was constructed to avoid the circuitous route from Hastings, Lewes, &c., by the old line *via* Brighton. The trains that met with the disaster were, the first down or parliamentary train, and the morning express train from Hastings, the former leaving London-bridge terminus at seven A.M., and the latter Hastings at twenty minutes past seven. At the junction the Company have placed signals, and the instructions were exceedingly explicit as to trains passing from the branch on to the main line. Both trains are due at this point near the same time, and the custom is to signal the down parliamentary train to wait until the express has passed over. It appears, in this instance, that, when the "parliamentary" approached the junction, the signal was given that all was clear, and to go on, and it did so at the usual speed. On nearing the point, however, the engine-driver perceived the express coming up, and the driver of the express engine also laboured under the same impression as to the signal indicating all clear. The moment they saw their dangerous position, the steam was instantly shut off, and those on the parliamentary train engine, perceiving collision must inevitably ensue, saved their lives by jumping off. Unfortunately, neither of the trains could be stopped in time to prevent the lamentable consequences; and at the moment of the express crossing the junction, it was cut in two by the engine of the parliamentary down train.

The chief injuries were sustained by Mr. Wyon, the medallionist to the Royal Mint, and Mr. Driver, the land and estate agent, of Parliament-street.

A gentleman named Lane, a passenger, writes to the *Times* as follows:—"The collision was of a most frightful and terrific nature. I was thrown violently against a lady who sat opposite, and who for a few minutes believed that she had met her death. In addition to the general concussion occasioned by such a shock, my left knee is seriously injured, and altogether disabled, though no fracture has taken place. After a few minutes the numbness which ensued enabled me to go from the carriage with difficulty and seek a surgeon for Mr. Wyon; I was informed that one had been sent for to set a broken or dislocated arm, and that he would wait on Mr. Wyon. While passing several carriages in advance of ours, I saw such evidence of other injuries as is furnished by marks of blood on the steps, and was told that many of the passengers were injured, but no one killed. I saw the demolished horse-box, and the shattered buffer-board of the engine, and the broken tender."

"When the surgeon examined the injury sustained by Mr. Wyon he directed his removal to a farm-house in the neighbourhood, to which he certainly did 'walk,' with the assistance of the medical gentleman and Mr. Wyon, Jun., who also suffered from the concussion, and from a similar, though less severe cut to that which his father received. For some time Mr. Wyon was unable to swallow, in consequence (I suppose) of internal bleeding, and his state excited the greatest alarm. Of the eight passengers in that carriage, only one appeared free from bruises; and, although their hurts may not prove serious, who shall say to what extent the violent concussion may entail permanent future evils? In my own case, I found the knee on Saturday night quite disabled, and during two nights and the whole of Sunday suffered severely from pain, from neuralgic symptoms, and from the shock which pervades the whole system. The engineers saved their lives by leaping from the engines."

ESCAPE OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT FROM AN ACCIDENT.—On Monday night, between seven and eight o'clock, as her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her attendant ladies were proceeding along the Frogmore-road, on their way to join the Royal dinner circle at the Castle, an accident occurred which might have been attended with very serious circumstances to the Royal Duchess and her ladies; but fortunately, although the carriage in which they were riding was so much damaged as to be past further service, they themselves sustained no personal injury whatever. The accident occurred in the following manner:—A young man and his wife, with another young woman, all of them in the service of Mr. Hamilton Parks, of Woodside, Windor Great Park, were leaving Windsor in a light spring cart at the moment the Duchess's carriage turned into the level road by the Waterloo Gate of the Home Park, and his horse, a strong and spirited animal, taking fright, it is supposed from the dazzle of the carriage lamps, and the young man losing all control over him, the cart came in such furious collision with the carriage as to tear away eight spokes of the off hind wheel, and actually to bend the axle-tree almost to an angle of forty-five degrees. The driver and the two women were thrown out by the concussion, and it is said, seriously injured; but medical assistance was immediately at hand, and they were removed to the Hope Tavern, just by, whilst the horse galloped off with the shafts, &c. Sir George Couper, also on his way to the Castle, came up almost at the moment, and the Royal Duchess and her ladies were transferred to his brougham, and so arrived at the Castle before the accident was known there.

BITE FROM A VIPER IN A CARRIAGE.—On Saturday afternoon, Miss Catherine Hayes, daughter of Captain Edgar Hayes, of Lander House, Brompton, accompanied by a female friend, Edgar her brother (in his ninth year), and the governess, were proceeding in the carriage to a friend's in Burlington-street, when, at the corner of Sloane-street, the young gentleman imagining that he saw something move in the pocket of the coach, drew his sister's attention to the subject, placing his hand at the same time within the pocket, but almost immediately withdrew it, exclaiming that he had been bitten in the wrist. The governess was about to order the carriage to be stopped, when a small viper sprang from the pocket and fastened itself upon the fur mantle of the friend of Miss Hayes, wounding her just above the shoulder. The screams of the ladies brought several persons to their assistance, and a young man of the name of Brodie, a waiter at an hotel in Bow-street, seized the viper and destroyed it, the creature measuring 7 or 8 inches in length. Medical assistance was procured, and the wounds of the young lady and gentleman dressed, that of the latter being of rather an extensive character.

FAIGHTFUL DEATH FROM MACHINERY.—On Saturday afternoon, an accident, by which a young man named Henry Ford lost his life under circumstances of a horrible description, occurred at the St. Pancras steam sawing and planing mill, Agar Town, Old Pancras-road. It appears that about one o'clock the unfortunate deceased went into one of the sheds, where an immense circular saw, driven by steam power, is used for the purpose of cutting large logs of timber. The object the deceased had in going in cannot be ascertained; but, whilst he was in, the machine was set in motion, and he was caught in the shoulders by the teeth of the saw. He shrieked; but, before the machine was stopped, the whole of the upper part of his body was nearly sawn through. On being brought out from the shed, he was quite dead, the body presenting a frightful spectacle.

A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday morning cries of murder were heard to proceed from an eating-house in Moor-street, Birmingham, kept by a man named Matthew Davies. The police, several of whom were near at the time, immediately ran to the spot, and in the back yard a frightful spectacle presented itself. The wife of Davies lay dead in the gutter, with her throat cut from ear to ear, while her husband stood quite unconcernedly in the door-way. The circumstances of the case appear to be these:—Davies and his wife for several months past have lived on very unhappy terms, and he was in the habit of ill-treating her. His conduct has lately been remarkably bad, and last week it was so outrageous that on Friday she was compelled again to seek the protection of the magistrates. A warrant was accordingly granted against him, and on Tuesday morning he was to have appeared before the Court to answer the charge. In the course of Monday Davies, while under the influence of liquor, upbraided the deceased; but on Tuesday morning, apparently more subdued in manner, he entreated her to abandon legal proceedings. She positively refused to do so, when he went into the brewhouse where his wife and a Mrs. Yarnold were, and sharpened a common table-knife, and soon after, Mrs. Yarnold happening to look up, saw Davies approach his wife as if for the purpose of kissing her. He placed his left arm round her neck, and drew the knife repeatedly across her throat, almost severing her head from her body. Mrs. Davies struggled to free herself, drew up her handkerchief to her throat, and by a desperate effort broke from him and rushed into the yard, when she fell. Two officers took the murderer into custody, the whole occurrence occupying not more than three or four minutes. Three of their children were in the house at the time. He was led before the magistrates, who were sitting near the spot. The inquest on the murdered woman was held, at the Woolpack Inn, on Wednesday, before Dr. Birt Davies. The prisoner Davies was present in custody. He was perfectly unconcerned during the inquiry, and betrayed no symptom of feeling whatever. The evidence fully bore out the statement above given. The prisoner, after being cautioned by the Coroner, having declined to say anything, the Jury, after considering for a short time, brought in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Matthew Davies, and he was committed to Warwick prison, to take his trial at the assizes.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT BACUP, LANCASHIRE.—Last Sunday, a large congregation was attracted to the Wesleyan Chapel, Bacup, Lancashire, to hear a sermon by Mrs. Jackson, who has created great interest by her lectures on temperance. A woman was heard to scream, which gave rise to a report that the chapel was giving way. There was a great rush towards the door, the consequence of which was that numbers of men, women, boys, and girls trampled upon each other. The dresses of some were torn off their body, the clothes of many of the women and girls literally hanging from their persons in tatters, and all over the scene of disaster were scattered, in promiscuous confusion, hats, caps, bonnets, shawls, shoes, umbrellas, parasols, hymn books, bibles, trodden under foot and destroyed. As soon as the crowd became somewhat collected and composed, they set about rendering assistance to the more helpless and injured portion. Two persons, a woman and a boy, were found dead, lying in the yard, opposite the door of the chapel, where they are supposed to have been knocked down by the crowd, and, being unable to rise, must have been crushed to death by the trampling of the dense mass overhead; and another, a young man, was also taken up in a mangled state. He died on Monday morning, after enduring much suffering. A great many more, men, women, and children, have been seriously injured, but all of them are expected to recover. The alarm, it turned out, was perfectly without foundation. It appears that a kind of hold-fast or staple came out of the wall, for the purpose of suspending the iron pipe of the stove, by which the chapel is heated. This pipe extends under the gallery of the chapel. The staple fell out, was knocked against the pipe, and made a slight noise as of something being broken. The woman who first screamed was sitting close to the pipe, and hearing the fall of the iron staple, imagined that some of the props of the building had given way, and instantly cried out that she "would be out, for the chapel was falling."



TRENTHAM, THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE WITH LADY CAROLINE-LEVESON GOWER.

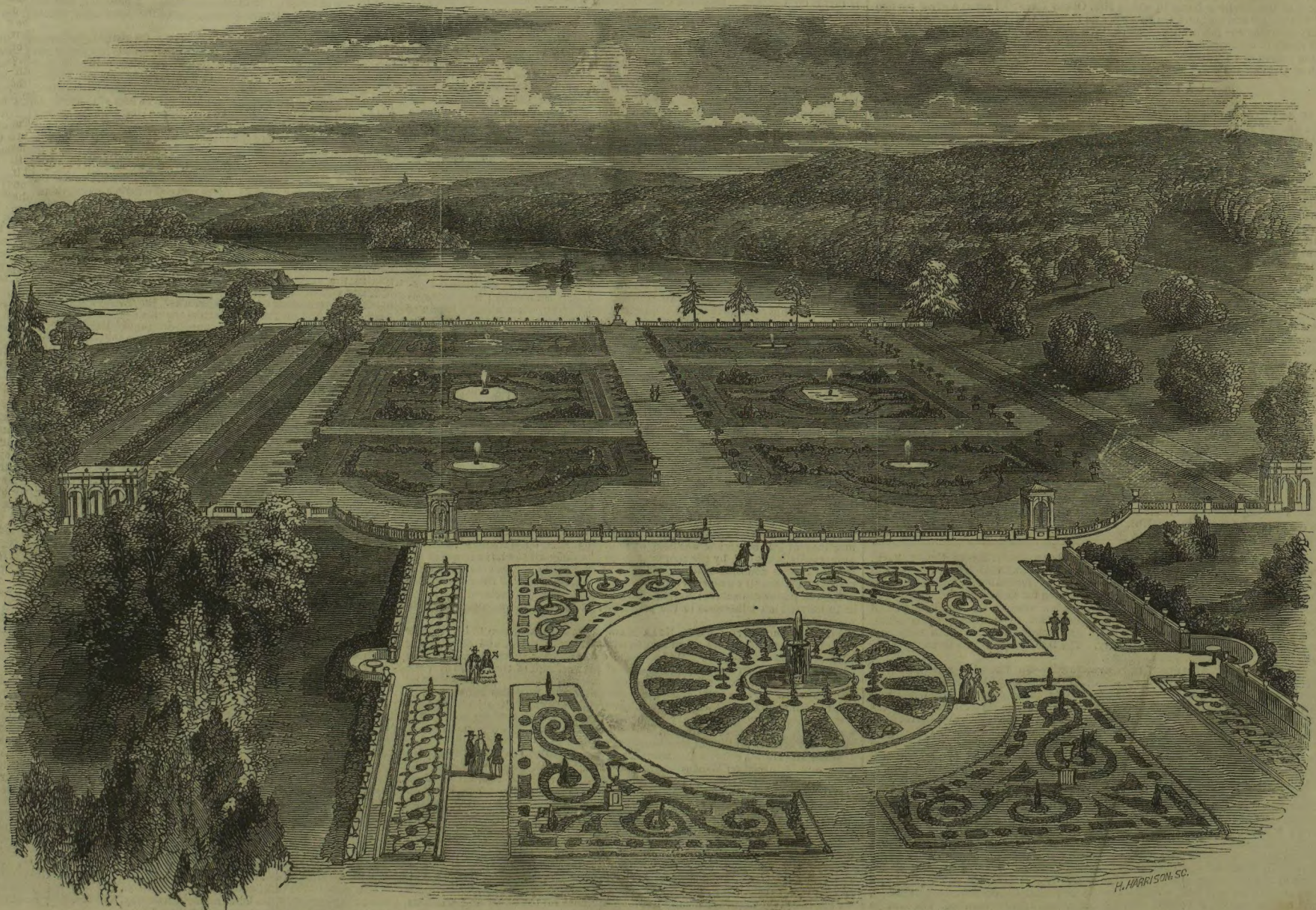
On Wednesday, to quote the *Morning Post* report, "another daughter of the house of Sutherland extended the chain of aristocratic connections which this noble family already boast, by bestowing her hand on the young heir to the Dukedom of Leinster."

The betrothment of the Lady Caroline Leveson Gower and the Marquis of Kildare has already been announced in our Journal. The

marriage was to have been celebrated on the 30th ult.; and, a paragraph from a contemporary, stating it to have taken place on that day, was inadvertently copied into a portion of the impression of our Journal for October 2. The event was, however, owing to the non-completion of the arrangements, postponed to Wednesday last.

The day was truly auspicious; and a bright autumnal sun lit up the magnificent Hall at Trentham, as well as the natural and artificial beauties of the grounds. The demesne is beautifully situated on the Trent below Newcastle. The mansion was originally a heavy brick

pile, resembling Buckingham House, St. James's Park; but, within a few years, Mr. Barry has re-faced the exterior, and crowned it with balustrades and vases, and a Belvedere tower, 100 feet high; to the principal building have also been added superb pavilions conservatories and suites of apartments, of truly palatial character; so as to render it one of the most princely residences in England. There is a splendid terrace, descending to a "Pleasaunce," or Italian Garden, on the margin of the lake, which covers about eighty acres. In this garden has lately been placed a colossal bronze group of Perseus and Medusa. We



TRENTHAM.—THE GARDENS.

have engraved a view of the Garden, as well as of the splendid Mansion.

The company invited to take part in the interesting event of Wednesday had been assembled, with few exceptions, some days at the Hall. The Duke of Leinster and Lady Jane Fitzgerald, sister of the noble bridegroom, came over from Ireland about three weeks since for the express purpose of being present. The Duchess of Leinster would also have been present, had her Grace's health permitted. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford arrived on Monday from Woburn Abbey; and the Duke of Devonshire on Tuesday, from Hardwicke Hall. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and Lord and Lady Blantyre had been staying at Trentham since the arrival of the family from Scotland. The Hon. W. and Lady Caroline Lascelles and the Misses Lascelles, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Charles Barry, Mr. Sneyd, and some two or three other gentlemen, completed the party, which, with the family circle, numbered about thirty.

The inhabitants of the country, for several miles round anxious to testify their regard and affection for the Sutherland family, began to flock into Trentham at an early hour; and long before the household were astir, the Park in the vicinity of the mansion was thickly dotted with spectators.

At ten o'clock, a company of male and female villagers from Trentham sang, with good effect, "Hail! smiling morn," and "Hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings." This *aubade* was performed under the windows of the room where the family were seated at breakfast; and the Duke and Duchess, as well as the young Marquis, appeared much pleased with the incident.

Shortly before eleven o'clock the doors of the village church (which closely adjoins, and is entered from the mansion) were thrown open, and almost immediately every corner was occupied.

The children of the parochial schools of Trentham, Hanchurch, and Hanford—amounting collectively to nearly 200—the whole of which are under the immediate patronage of, and chiefly supported by, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, entered the church at eleven o'clock, and lined the path which the bridal party were to take in their progress to the altar. The centre aisle was supplied by between fifty and sixty little girls educated in the Duchess' own school, all of whom wore white dresses, and straw hats trimmed with a wreath of green leaves; each bearing a small basket filled with the choicest flowers. All the boys wore white favours.

At twenty-five minutes to twelve, the bridal procession left the principal drawing-room, and passing through the conservatory, proceeded along the corridor to the church at the entrance of which were the officiating clergymen, viz., the Rev. E. J. Edwards, incumbent of Trentham; the Rev. J. Hutchinson, perpetual curate of Blurton; the Rev. H. Bunsen, incumbent of Lilleshall; and the Rev. H. Howson, private chaplain to the family; who preceded the procession to the altar.

The Bride, who was superbly attired, was attended by four bridesmaids, viz., her sister, the Lady Constance-Gertrude Gower, the Lady Jane Fitzgerald, Miss Lascelles, and Miss Henrietta Lascelles.

The Duchess of Sutherland walked with Lord Kildare and leading Lord Albert Leveson Gower, a child of surpassing beauty.

The Duke of Bedford came next, leading the Duchess of Argyll; the Duke of Leinster with the Lady Blantyre; the Duke of Devonshire, with the Duchess of Bedford; the Duke of Argyll, with Lady Caroline Lascelles; the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Frederick Leveson Gower, and the other members of the party following in succession.

Lady Caroline wore a magnificent dress of guipure lace, over rich white satin, ornamented with garlands of convolvulus and orange blossom. Her Ladyship's head-dress was composed of a guipure lace veil, with a wreath of convolvulus and orange blossom; and in her hand she bore a bouquet of white roses and orange flowers.

The bridesmaids were severally attired in embroidered Tarlatan dresses, and each had a bouquet of white roses interspersed with the mandevilla suavolens.

The Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Sutherland wore the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The Duke

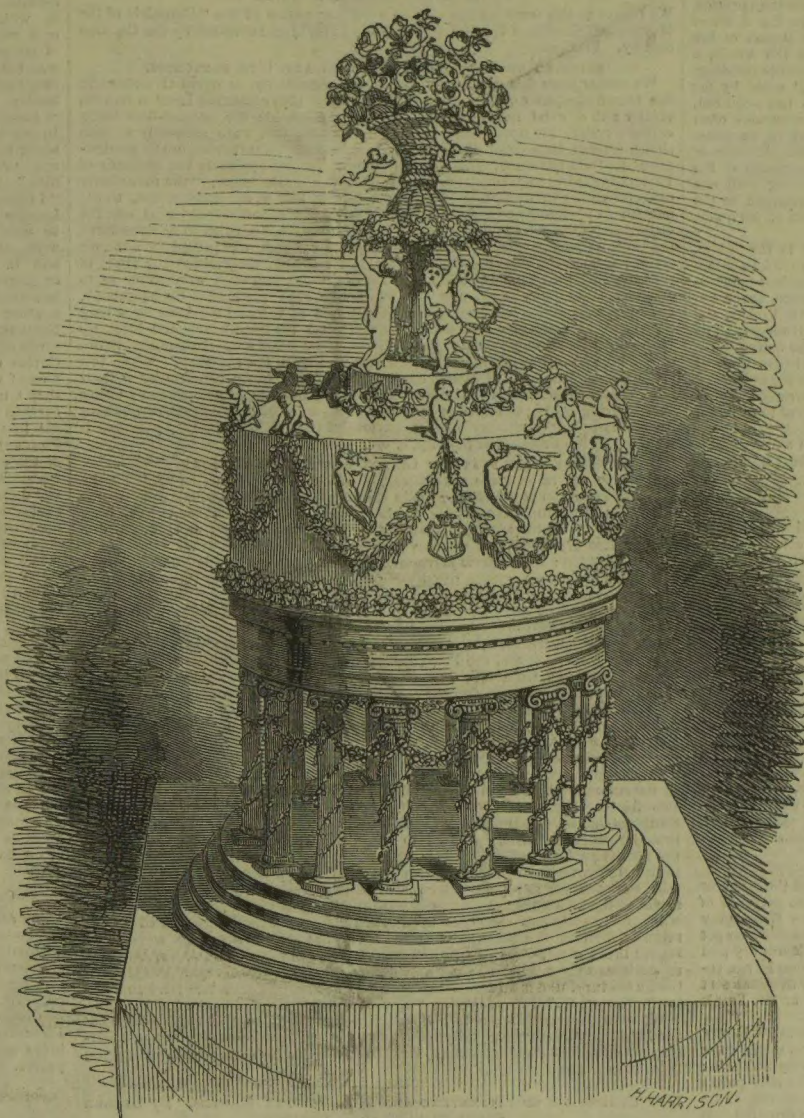
of Argyll appeared in a Highland dress, as the Chief of the clan Campbell.

On the procession arriving at the altar, the officiating clergyman passed within the screen, in front of which the noble bride and bridegroom took their places; and the various members of the party having formed around the principal group, the ceremony commenced.

The service was read by the Rev. E. J. Edwards, the responses being chanted by the school children, assisted by the congregation.

At the close of the religious portion of the ceremony, the noble Lord and her Ladyship signed the usual record in the register of the parish of Trentham; the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Leinster, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Marquis of Kildare, being the attesting witnesses.

The household of the Duke of Sutherland witnessed the ceremony from the private gallery belonging to the family.



THE BRIDE CAKE.

As the bridal party returned to the mansion, the school girls strewed the path with flowers.

A large concourse of spectators then collected in front of the mansion to witness the departure of the newly-wedded pair, who, at one o'clock, left the mansion, in a chariot and four, amidst enthusiastic salutations, for Lilleshall, the Duke of Sutherland's seat in Shropshire. The carriage was preceded by the park keepers and grooms in their state liveries, to the gates of the Park; and was escorted by about 150 of the Duke of Sutherland's tenantry on horseback.

After the departure of the newly-wedded pair, the company at the Hall sat down to a *déjeuner* in the grand dining room. The principal object on the table was a superb Bride-cake, measuring four feet high and 65 inches in circumference; the design, an Ionic temple, of great beauty. The ground-work was a plinth of silver, the cake being supported by twelve Ionic pillars, festooned with shamrock and wreaths of "Forget-me-not," ornamented with festoons of orange blossoms supported by Cupids, and decorated with the Irish harp and shields of arms of Kildare and Sutherland quartered. The whole was surmounted by an ornamental basket formed of cornucopias, supported by Cupids, and filled with white roses.

After the *déjeuner*, the Duke of Sutherland proposed the "Health of Lord and Lady Kildare"—a sentiment which, it need scarcely be added, was most feelingly responded to. In the afternoon, the tenantry dined together at the Trentham Inn, in honour of the happy event.

In the evening, a Ball was given to the Household at the Hall. Nor were the school children forgotten; but they were liberally regaled with cake and wine.

Our acknowledgment for the details of the ceremony is due to the *Morning Post*.

The Staffordshire—for noble seats,
Albeit its fame resounds—
Hath none whose grace or glory beats
The TRENTHAM'S princely grounds.

A mansion, with palatial air,
In splendid landscape set;
Like diamond 'mid the jewels rare
Of ducal coronet.

Embossed stands the palace-home
In that enchanted place;
As though proud ART had thither come
For NATURE'S best embrace.

The sun shines out with deepened ray,
More glory to impart,
Where TRENTHAM'S Halls send forth to-day
Their Pageant of the Heart!

The Kildare—Leinster's Province-King,
Tree of the crown'd head—
To-day his topmost branch shall bring,
With Gower's joy to wed.

His love and pride, the Sutherland,
Shall lead in beauty rare,
To bind her white and virgin hand,
With joy to the Kildare!

Prize for the bright Kildare to claim;
Pure lustre for Love's arms!
A young bride, born to Beauty's fame—
Queen of a line of Charms!

A younger wearer of the ray
That lights her Mother's face,
Whose angel looks have gleam'd their way
Through all her lovely race!

No marvel that the morn should shine
So fair and very fair,
To glad the Lady Caroline,
And bless the Lord Kildare

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE PALMELLA.—The Duke and Duchess de Palmella, family, and suite, embarked at Portsmouth on Wednesday for Lisbon.

LADY WETHERELL.—The Queen has granted to Lady Wetherell, the widow of the late Sir Charles Wetherell, her Royal licence to adopt the surname of Warneford, in addition to and after that of Wetherell, in accordance with the directions of the will of Lady Wetherell's father, Col. F. Warneford, deceased.



THE MARRIAGE PROCESSION OF THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE AND LADY CAROLINE-LEVESON GOWER.

THE THEATRES.

MARYLEBONE.

We believe we are but echoing the opinions of several of our contemporaries, when we say that the audiences appear to enter more fully into the spirit of Shakespeare, in the theatres of the suburbs, than in the larger houses of the metropolis; that, also, the "Macbeth" at Sadler's Wells is, upon the whole, a more perfect and intelligent representation of the tragedy, by the unpretending, although excellent company of that theatre, than the "Macbeth," aided by far greater prestige, at the Princess'. The name that Sadler's Wells has acquired, for its productions and revivals, has been for some seasons an honourable one; and now Mrs. Warner, at the Marylebone, is coming forward in excellent imitation of the best features of the management just mentioned. Rivalry or opposition there is none, for the two theatres, each almost at an extremity of the town, are sufficiently wide apart to preclude all idea of interfering with one another's interests. On Monday evening, "Hamlet" was performed at the Marylebone Theatre for the first time, the directress taking the part of Gertrude, and Mr. Graham that of Hamlet.

The lady's performance of the character has long been familiar to the public, as an admirable piece of acting; and Mr. Graham's was a level, judicious interpretation of Hamlet—a very fair concentration of the various recognised points—which, if it did not altogether reach any high standard of excellence, never descended to mediocrity. Mr. J. Johnstone was the Claudius; Mr. G. Vining, the Ghost; and Mr. Harvey, Polonius. Ophelia was played by Miss Huddart. The getting-up of the tragedy, however, calls for greater praise than the acting. We observe, both here and at Sadler's Wells, that the management always aims at improving some of the effects in the pieces brought out; and these are uniformly successful. On the present occasion, an excellently-contrived arrangement of gauze gave a most unearthly appearance to the Ghost, which appeared to dissolve, as it were, into a mist.

We are happy to say that the house was well filled; and with an audience evidently of a superior character. Every playgoer, we are sure, must watch the progress of the season at the Marylebone Theatre with interest.

HAYMARKET.

"London Assurance," the first of modern comedies, was revived at this house on Tuesday evening, and the audience once more cheered to the echo Mrs. Nisbett's glorious and inimitable *Lady Gay Spanker*. We never saw her look better, nor did she ever give her spirits broader play than on the present occasion. Mr. Keeley was in his original place as her *Dolly*, and must have been much pleased with his reception; and Mr. Farren was still the polished *Sir Harcourt Courtyl*. Mr. Brindal also played his old part of *Cool*. The principal novelty in the cast was Mr. H. Farren's appearance as *Dazzle*; and we are sorry we cannot speak in high terms of the performance. He lacked ease and self-possession; and his mere manner of walking about the stage was artificial to a very palpable degree; indeed his whole bearing was rather that of the "gent" than gentleman; and he should recollect that *Dazzle*, through all his escapades, is, in bearing, the latter. Miss Julia Bennett was as pretty a *Grace Harkaway* as could well be found. On the whole the comedy went off spiritedly, and the house was well filled, if not absolutely crowded.

We hail with pleasure the return of Mr. Ranger to the London boards. This gentleman has appeared in his own piece of "The Romantic Widow," with signal success, proving himself one of the first "character" actors of the day. His reception was very gratifying, and his performance so truthful and spirited, that his name is sure to prove an attractive feature in the Haymarket bills.

PRINCESS'.

It is somewhat novel to see the last act of a tragedy played amidst the laughter and ironical applause of the audience, but such was the case on the occasion of the revival of Shakespeare's "Henry the Eighth," at this theatre, on Wednesday evening. From the inefficiency of the subordinate performers, the spectators got into such a merry vein, that all the impressions created by Mr. Macready and Miss Cushman were quite obliterated, and they began to enjoy themselves, receiving every speech that Mr. Cooper gave, as Bluff King Hal, with the same sort of hilarity that would have been called forth by Mr. James Bland or Mr. Frank Matthews in the part of a burlesque monarch.

It is some years since "Henry the Eighth" was performed—we think Fanny Kemble was the heroine on the occasion. What its representation might have been in the days of John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, we only know by tradition; but as acted on Wednesday evening, it was heavy in the extreme, the only points made being Mr. Macready's admirable reading in the scene with *Cromwell*, at the end of the third act, for which he was deservedly recalled after the drop fell. It struck us, however, that he made the character throughout, too aged and infirm. The falling step of the broken down man was not suited to Wolsey at the period of the action of "Henry the Eighth." Miss Cushman's *Queen Katherine* somewhat disappointed us—in the trial scene more especially. She is deficient in the dignity required for the proper interpretation of the character. In the fourth act she was more successful; although it might be urged that the physical detail of the situation was too evident and elaborated. She is a great—a very great—melodramatic actress; and in that line we are anxious to see her. Mr. Ryder's performance of *Buckingham* was sensible and effective.

Nothing remarkable had been done in putting the piece upon the stage; the scenery and costumes were, for the most part, old friends; and the attempt at pageantry very absurd. This revival of "Henry the Eighth" is not calculated to benefit the cause of the legitimate drama; nor will it do much service to the treasury of the theatre, although the interest excited respecting it drew together a densely crowded audience, on Wednesday. Some time ago, we expressed our opinion of the management of the Princess', and stated that the "star" system was the worst to be pursued with respect to the permanent interests of the house; the present arrangements have not induced an alteration of our notions upon the subject.

A piece called "A Romance of the Rhine," produced last week, was played after the tragedy. It appears to be a translation, not very effectively made, but served to introduce Miss Villars, late of the Lyceum Theatre, to the audience. This lady is an acquisition to the vaudeville corps of the Princess'.

SURREY.

The ballet of "Le Diable à Quatre," which enjoyed such popularity at one or two of our theatres, a couple of seasons ago, in different forms, was reproduced here on Monday, being its first performance in the transpontine districts. We doubted at the commencement of the ballet, whether the Surrey audience would altogether comprehend, or enter into a story told by mere pantomime; they appeared to be waiting for the dialogue, and uncertain as to what they ought to applaud. But, as the ballet proceeded, their delight became very apparent; and, in the scene of the Basket-maker's cotage, where he brings home the ternaught *Countess* as his wife, and compels her to dance, with the large stick, they laughed and applauded more lustily than they had ever done at the broadest low comedy scenes of their old melodramas. Miss Louise played the *Countess* admirably, and Misses Adelle, St. Louin, and Annie Payne, supported the other characters, aided by Mr. W. H. Payne, as the Basket-maker. The house was again densely crowded, at the commencement of the third week of the career of "The Bohemian Girl" in Surrey.

ASTLEY'S.

It is time a little novelty was brought out at this theatre; and we hope, under the stage direction of Mr. W. West, to see, also, a little improvement in the spectacles produced. There is no want of liberality at Astley's. The scenes are heavy with paint, and the dresses loaded with spangles; but there is an absence of all attempt at artistic effect and detail, without which an equestrian drama, with its stilted dialogue and strong-lunged corps, is but a sorry entertainment. It is much to be regretted that those at the head of this style of production do not take a hint from the admirable manner in which these things are managed on the Continent. At the gorgeous Hippodrome, or the Cirque Nationale, in Paris, every dress is a picture, even down to that of the most unobtrusive supernumerary: whereas here, a company of Indian warriors may be Armenians, Turks, Chinese, Persians, or a union of all, as far as their costumes show—great latitude being allowed to the Eastern style.

Some new artistes have appeared in the circle. A coloured rider is very active and daring on a single horse; and Mr. Barry has a comic scene with some little sweeps and a portrait-painter, which elicits loud laughter from the gods and piffits. Mademoiselle Valentine is still engaged; and some clever feats à la Risley, by a "Professor," are neatly accomplished on the stage.

We believe three five act plays, written respectively by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. G. P. R. James, are in preparation—the two last at the Haymarket, and the former, the subject of which is "Cromwell," at the Princess'.

Mr. Bunn is collecting a company at the Surrey for the performance of melodrama. Many of the members of the old troupe are engaged, and the first piece to be played is by Mr. Fitzball.

A meeting of a few friends of the late Mr. R. B. Peake took place at the Café de l'Europe, in the Haymarket, on Tuesday, for the purpose of forming a Committee to raise a fund for the support of his widow and four children, besides two of his late brother's family, who were also dependent upon him. Mr. Rodwell, who had been active in forming the meeting, announced that he had met with cordial sympathy and offers of co-operation in all quarters; and, even at that early period of his labours, read a list of subscriptions proving the high esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held. A performance of an unprecedented kind, which will embrace all the highest dramatic talent of England, will take place forthwith, at one of the theatres; the theatrical funds will also, we believe, evince their accustomed liberality, as well as the literary fund; and the most heart-warm exertions are being made in private to collect subscriptions. As we said last week, Mr. Peake's claims are not of a common order. His life was spent in honourable industry and friendship with all his literary fellow labourer; whilst his brother's death threw an additional burthen on him, to be supported by his pen. His presence shed kindly feeling and good temper upon all social occasions of meeting; and it will be some time before one of the *genus irritabile* passes through life with so few enemies.

EPITAPH ON RICHARD BRINSLEY PEAKE.

The truest, kindest, gentlest heart on earth,
Not unalamented, now lies broken here;
The favour'd votary of harmless mirth,
For every smile he rais'd now flows a tear.
Nor hath he left one foe would check the sigh
His wit and worth claim for his memory.—KAPPA.

LITERATURE.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL, No. XV.

We return to this work for the sake of a further notice of the "Chronicle of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London, from 1188 to 1274," just reprinted by the Camden Society. First of

BUILDING REGULATIONS IN THE 12TH AND 13TH CENTURIES.

We gather from this Chronicle, which, in authenticity, is worth all notices in the Chronicles put together, that in the 12th and 13th centuries, London houses, mostly still of wood, never exceeded one story in height; the ground-floor being called a cellar, the upper story a solar; the shops, too, were generally wooden sheds, erected in front of the inhabited tenements. There was much garden-ground within the walls, and we read of boys stealing apples in the orchards of Paternoster-row and Ivy-lane. "Still," says the Reviewer, "the necessarily close proximity of dwellings in the main streets led, at an early period, to the enactment of stringent regulations for the protection of individual rights, and the settlement of disputed boundaries. The assize of 1189 is entitled to be considered the prototype of the act relating to party-walls which was passed in our own times; it fixed the thickness of the wall at three feet; determined the right of property in it; regulated the construction of gutters, and even went so far as to establish 'that if any one should have windows towards the land of his neighbour, and even though he had been seised of the view of the said windows for a long time, and his ancestors before him, nevertheless his neighbour could block up such view by building opposite those windows, or otherwise obstructing them, unless he who owned them could show any writing to the contrary.' When two parties agreed to build of stone, the party-wall was to be constructed at their joint expense; its ordinary height being fixed by the assize at sixteen feet; either party having liberty to raise his own half of it, as might be deemed expedient. Any householder might lay down a pavement before his tenement, provided it was not to the nuisance of the city, or of his neighbour."

SANITARY STATE OF LONDON IN THE 12TH CENTURY.

We now arrive at some direct information as to the provision made for the sanitary condition of the metropolis in the 12th century, from which time to our own, judging by the present agitation, London would almost appear to have been stationary. "We have seen," says the Reviewer, "that so early as 1189, the due construction of gutters, and the convenient dispersion of waste water were objects of consideration: the camera private of the citizens were not left unregulated; they were prohibited within the distance of two and a half, or three and a half feet from a neighbouring tenement; and the propriety of their construction was liable to the survey of a jury chosen by the authorities. The situation of London, with an easy descent towards the Thames, was favourable to a surface draining, aided, in a great degree, by those natural streams which then flowed open to the river, the Wallbrook and the Fleet, the cleansing and maintenance of which in a proper state were, from an early period, objects of solicitude to the magistracy. It may be collected, also, from the perusal of ancient evidences, that narrow channels ran down the centre of many of those streets which led directly to the river side; but as the effect of these uncovered sewers must have been, they were better than no drainage whatever. The greatest source of annoyance, however, was the existence of the public shambles almost in the very heart of the city, clustered round the church of St. Nicholas, the patron of butchers as well as fishermen. From a remote time, ordinance succeeded ordinance, levelled at this flagrant nuisance. There being no under-drainage, the refuse of the slaughter-houses was thrown by the butchers wherever they could find a place; into the streets, or the Fleet, or into the river, where, often left on the banks, the putrid heaps offended the olfactory senses of the Edwards and Henries, as they were rowed between Westminster and the Tower, producing impressive motions to the Mayor to repress the intolerable excesses of the flesh-mongers; but in vain; it was a nuisance that grew with the increase of the Metropolis, and for which no remedy has even yet been provided. By a regulation passed in the reign of Richard the Second, the blood and offal of the shambles were to be boated into the mid-stream of the Thames at ebb-tide, but this and subsequent enactments were evaded or carelessly enforced, and we still groan in the nineteenth century, under an indiction which our less refined ancestors tried to avoid in the thirteenth."

We trust that we have not devoted space overmuch to this reprint of what the Reviewer, we consider justly, calls "a curious and invaluable record of a stirring period in our national annals, and of popular manners and popular struggles, in an almost forgotten age."

NEW CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE AND BOOK OF THE MONTHS. By GEORGE SOANE, B.A. 2 vols. Churton.

With the view of making out a case for the publication of the present work, the author has, in his preface, somewhat uncourtously depreciated the labours of his contemporaries in the same vocation. Thus, after repudiating all interference with D'Israeli's "Curiosities," Mr. Soane condemns Hone's "Every-Day Book" as "no more, for the most part, than a compilation from compilations." Brand's "Popular Antiquities" carelessly and even ignorantly edited by Sir Henry Ellis; and Foster's "Perennial Calendar" as not giving much attention to the very topics which Mr. Soane has looked upon as most essential. It remains to be seen how far this treatment will propitiate the reception of the "New Curiosities;" that it is not a popular or successful mode of proceeding, very little experience in the world will satisfy any one.

The plan of the work is to give the nomenclature of each month; its climatology, and natural appearance, and phenomena; and its memorable days, &c., with details of national customs, relics of bygone ages, &c. Between the chronicles of each month is a chapter, bibliographical, antiquarian, or historical. In these sections the author manifests extensive acquaintance with the old English dramatists, poets, and chroniclers; as well as with the classics. A vast amount of clever illustration, by extract as well as disquisition, is the result. The long chapter of some sixty pages, on Rosicrucianism and Freemasonry, attacks the craft in good set terms: here is a specimen:—

"The grand secret of the Freemasons, derived, as they pretend, from Solomon, if not from Adam, should make them wiser, or better than their neighbours, or it is worth nothing. Has it done so? Experience replies that the fraternity, like any other association of human beings, contains both bad and good men—the worst, no worse than may be found elsewhere, and the best no better. In regard to art or science, as a body, they have taught mankind nothing; and, in regard to religion, they surely do not pretend to the knowledge of a purer faith than is in the Scriptures, or to a more perfect interpretation of them than is given to us by our numerous and well paid clergy. Here is a dilemma from which there is no escaping, even if they could get over the difficulty of their secret producing no effect upon themselves or others, and therefore being perfectly worthless."

"But the truth is, that Freemasonry belongs not to our times. It was the fiction of a credulous age, when, besides the vulgar religion, or popular mythology, the priests and philosophers had a secret system of their own, compelling the people, under severe penalties, to abide in ignorance while they kept all the light they could collect to themselves. It was not much to be sure, but what it was they retained and guarded with a barbarous and unrelenting jealousy. Such has been the case in all ages of which we have any record."

"But the day of mysticism has gone by; and, though it is only the first dawn of real knowledge that is breaking upon us, yet, even in this early twilight men for the most part can see too plainly to be the dupes of such absurd pretensions. The very attempt, however, to continue them is an effort to perpetuate ignorance and error; and, upon this principle, the sooner the Freemasons lay aside their aprons and talk like the rest of the world the better. And now let me say a few words in justice to the despised and abused alchemists, whose relationship the Freemasons are so anxious to deny; they, at least, amidst all their dreams and follies, had much practical knowledge, which is more than can be said of the Freemasons, simply considered as such, and were of service to mankind. If they did not find the philosopher's stone, they were not less the fathers of chemistry, and were much better informed in general than the world is willing to give them credit for."

The anecdotes of popular superstition abound with amusing antiquarian gossip, interspersed with some wholesome correctives of vulgar errors. Thus, the work will, doubtless, effect much good, at the same time that it will afford an ample store of amusement.

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF BALLADS. Washbourne.

The popularity of the Ballad has been, in all ages, invariably great, however the character of the composition may have changed with the progress of literary taste. Among some nations, the ancient Germans for instance, Ballads were the only annals. In Gaul, Britain, Wales, and Ireland, the bards were the panegyrists of warrior-merit. Edward I., we know, butchered the Welsh bards; but their compositions survived; and a writer, as late as Queen Elizabeth's time, describing North Wales, says: "Upon the Sundays and holidays, the multitudes of all sorts of men, women, and children of every parish do use to meet in sundry places, either on some hill, or the side of some mountain, where their harpers and crotchets sing them the songs of the doings of their ancestors." But, instances of the love of Ballad lore may be found in the history of every age and country: their very dramatic spirit would seem to indicate the love of them as natural to man; and the proof is strong and abundant in our own country, from the famed "Cuckoo Song" of the 13th century to the lyric of our own times—

Baridum citharas patrio qui reddidit istro.

The embellished volume before us is likely to gratify this universal taste for ballad lore, and that to a large extent. It contains fifty ballads, each illustrated with an engraved head and tail-piece; yet the book is cheap almost beyond belief. The editor candidly avows that nothing critical nor recondite is to be looked for in the work, the object of which is simply to bring under the notice of those who might be considered unlikely to go in quest of it themselves, the ballad literature of their country. Still, we regret to find that the publisher's expectations as to the class of his patrons have been disappointed, and his work has been encouraged amongst a higher class than those for whom it was designed. With all the boasted good effected by cheap literature, we suspect that the over-production of the printing-machine has indirectly supplied the literary market with a vast proportion of trash, which causes the public mind to retrograde, or, at least, become stagnant upon such pernicious food.

The national collections of Percy and Ritson have monthly supplied the staple of this volume; but less accessible and familiar sources have been resorted to, and some of them contemporary: "The Worme of Lambton," reprinted from "Tait's Magazine," is an instance of the latter.

Prefixed to each Ballad is an Introductory Notice, stating its literary history, &c., chiefly drawn up by an active member of the Percy Society. The judgment shown in the selection, as well as the low price of its publication, ought to secure the work a large sale.

THE PLEASANT ART OF MONEY-CATCHING. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

This is a reprint of a little book of about 140 years since; and, in accordance with the taste of that time, is as full of maxims as an egg is full of meat. Still, it is a certain sort of lip-wisdom applicable to all times and states of society in which the world is moved by money,—the lever which Archimedes only wanted to fulfil his mechanical boast. The book is, indeed, a bundle of truisms and oddities. Thus, from the opening chapter, we learn that Cain was the first miser, and the Lydians first coined money; though Abraham paid twenty-five pounds of our English money for a burial-place for himself and family. The misery of wanting money, and the unhappiness of being compelled to borrow it, are next shown, with a poetical postscript on Duns, by Randolph. In one of the pages, we find the germ of a modernized story: "a man in the night-time, having his coat caught by a nail, and so stopped, he presently cried out, 'At whose suit?' as supposing it had been a sergeant that had arrested him." The Causes of Men's Wanting Money is the staple of the next chapter: "I remember," says the author, "in Queen Elizabeth's time, a wealthy citizen of London left his son a mighty estate in money; who, imagining he should never be able to spend it, would usually make ducks and drakes in the Thames with shillings, as boys are wont with tile-sheards and oyster-shells, and in the end grew to that extreme want, that he was fain to beg, or borrow sumpence, having many times no more shoes than feet; and sometimes 'more feet than shoes,' as the beggar said in the comedy." From another chapter we gather that at Greenwich, in King James's time, my Lord Northampton's gentlemen were charged eight shillings for an ordinary capon, seven or eight shillings for a pair of soles, and four shillings for a dozen of larks. Curious (that noble Roman), by the way, was an odd fellow: when the ambassadors of the Samnites (whom he had conquered) brought him a vast sum of gold, they found him sitting by the fire, and boiling turnips for his dinner, with an earthen dish in his lap, at which time he gave them this answer:—"I had rather eat in this dish, and command over them that have gold, than be rich myself." The author repels the scandal that the English are the greatest trenchermen of the world, though he confesses that we have had some remarkable eaters amongst us; "as Wolmer, of Windsor, and one Wood, of Kent, who eat up at one dinner, fourteen green geese, equal to old ones in bigness, with gooseberry sauce, according as has been affirmed to the Lord Richard Earl of Dorset, at a dinner-time at his house at Knowle, in Kent, by one of his gentlemen, who was an eye-witness to the same." There is a quip of experience in the next extract which savours of our day—and an excellent piece of logic it is:—"If a man goes into a public-house and calls for a full pot of beer, it is three to one but that by frothing it up, he shall want above a quarter of a pint of his measure; and if a man takes notice of it, and insists upon it being filled up, it is looked upon as ungentlemanly, and a piece of rudeness; and yet if a man wants but a farthing or a halfpenny of his reckoning, they will not suffer him to stir out of the house till he has paid for it, or left a pawn for it."

This is a piece of world-knowledge as applicable to our time as to 1710. "How to pay Debts without Money" is a disappointing chapter; indeed, there is a superabundance of *badinage* and witty conceit throughout the book. Here is one of the ways of turning a penny:—"Though the Master of the Rolls be an honourable as well as a profitable place, yet for a penny you may take two of the best rolls you can find in the baker's basket."

To be more practical, there are given Dr. Tryon's eighty methods of preparing dishes, upon most of which a man may live for twopence a day; a feat outdone by Lord Bacon's epicure, who lived by smelling a wisp of onions! To conclude, "The Art of Money-Catching," is both a pleasant and profitable little book, as we have shown, "full of wise saws and modern instances," and by no means to be despised in these economic times.

CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC—1847. By H. FIELD. J. Mallett.

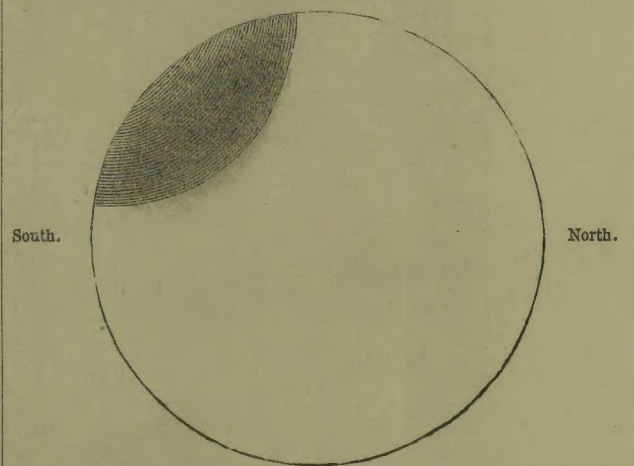
Those amateurs who are desirous of preserving records of musical events, cannot do better than purchase the volume of the programmes of the Concerts of Ancient Music, annually published by Henry Field. John Parry, B.A., the Honorary Treasurer to the Royal Society of Musicians (father to the singer of that name) has appended an interesting sketch of the rise and progress of these concerts. He gives the names of the distinguished artists who have sung for the last twenty years at the Ancient Concerts. In this volume will be found a list of Directors, Subscribers, orchestra, chorus-singers, leading vocalists, &c. An index is also given, with the titles of the compositions, and the names of the composers.

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

On Saturday morning, October 9, the weather was so very cloudy at nearly all places in the south of England, that no observations could be made of the Solar Eclipse. This state of the sky appears to have prevailed generally wherein the Eclipse would have been seen annular, except about Walmer, Dover, and Margate, at which places we understand that the Eclipse was seen, but we do not know whether any observations were made there. The Eclipse was seen well at Nottingham, and generally in the north of England. A Correspondent at Kirkby Moorside has been kind enough to send us the following particulars:—

"The town of Kirkby Moorside is about thirty miles north of the city of York, by the side of a considerable range of hills, east and south. From the top of these hills was the Eclipse seen. It was about half after six when I ascended (previous to ascending, I could only discern the reflection of the rays above the hills); at that time the Sun was visible and bright, save about a third of the part to the south; this continued gradually to proceed until about forty minutes after seven, when it resembled the plate on the northern limit (as seen in the Chart in the *Illustrated London Almanack*); then the mist immediately rose from the valleys around, and encompassed the whole, leaving a faint appearance at the top, similar to the plate of the Sun shining through. This lasted for about one minute and a half; at that time it was very cold, and neither houses nor trees could be seen below. To the north-west, the clouds were gathered in dense masses. Shortly after, when the Sun shone out again, they dispersed. I must mention, also, that, previous to the mist rising, the whole atmosphere, east and south, was one continued clear, bright canopy. The greatest Eclipse, then, I should say, was forty minutes past seven, according to my judgment. Every circumstance connected with it, save the variation at its greatest Eclipse, was exactly as given in the Chart. Throughout the day it continued to shine brilliantly, occasionally shadowed with clouds for a short time."

We have also been favoured with a communication from a kind Correspondent in Jersey, at which place the beginning of the Eclipse was seen. Arrangements were here made for a series of sextant measures of the eclipsed portion, but the weather was too cloudy to admit of such being taken. The appearance of the Sun, at 25 minutes past 6, A.M., is shown in the annexed Cut, as taken by Mr. Le Gros:—



APPEARANCE OF THE ECLIPSE AT JERSEY, 25 MINUTES PAST SIX, A.M.

Several other correspondents have communicated with us relative to the Eclipse, and we beg to take this opportunity of returning our thanks to them for their kindness.

It has been generally remarked that the degree of darkness was somewhat less than was expected; but it is a well-known fact that it is the last portion of the Sun that is hidden which causes the great darkness in eclipses; and it was the knowledge of this fact which caused us to say in our *Almanack* "that a very great degree of darkness was not to be expected." The degree of darkness during the great Eclipse on May 15, 1836, which we observed, was less than it was previously expected to be.

At Lincoln the Eclipse was seen; about seven-eighths of the Sun was covered; the light part formed a beautiful crescent, with well defined cusps. The sky wore the deep azure colour which characterizes the evenings of December and January. The stars were visible.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS AT VENICE.—"The closing of our Scientific Congress," says a private letter from Venice, dated Oct. 1, "took place the other day rather in a noisy manner. There were above 3000 persons in the great hall, and some speeches were delivered on subjects of high interest to Italy. M. Cantu, an Italian author of high repute, especially distinguished himself by a speech in favour of an Italian Customs Union, and by an eulogy on Pope Pius. The loudest applause was expressed at his discourse, notwithstanding the presence of Archduke Rainer, the Viceroy, and the other authorities. But, what is most worthy of remark is, that when a cheer was proposed for the Emperor, the deepest silence was maintained."

FATAL CARELESSNESS OF HOP-PICKERS.—A fire took place on Tuesday, at Barden, near Tunbridge, by which the life of a child was lost, whilst another child and a man were most dangerously burned. The mischief arose from some hop-pickers drinking too freely, and then falling asleep in a barn, which was subsequently found to be in flames, the pipe of one of the drunkards having fired the building. The young sufferers were the children of one of the party.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. L."—Gladly received; although we have still some on hand from the same source, which are deserving publicity.

"A. Lithographer."—They shall be duly examined and reported on.

"J. G. S."—Plymouth.—Near, but too easy except for very young players.

"J. G. M. G."—Get the new "Handbook," for a knowledge of the various openings; with that, our Paper, and the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," you will have a serviceable Chess library always at command.

"A. G. Mc. C."—Your position is formed entirely upon the well-known Indian Problem, and, to any one acquainted with that beautiful Enigma, is solvable at a glance. We shall, however, find room for it shortly.

"G. A. H."—You have failed in Mr. Lewis's two-move Problem.

"J. N. W."—Take such criticism at its current value, which is nothing. Mr. Lichtenstein has not certainly given the world a book of problems to rival D'Oreille or Bolton, but his little volume is a welcome addition to our store of Chess works, and contains many beautiful positions.

"D. H."—Dundee.—You can claim a second Queen for the Pawn, and thus have two Queens on the board at once.

"Sopraccita."—Your attempt to solve Enigma No. 209 is a failure. In 210 you are right.

"H. B. B."—They shall have prompt attention.

"W. E. B."—Wick.—1. A party Queening a Pawn can claim another Queen, even though the original one is on the board. 2. Stalemate is a drawn game.

"S. H. W."—We shall give them immediate consideration.

Solutions by "A. B. C.," "W. T. G.," "Annabel," "W. J.," "G. A. H." (except in Enigma 213), "T. R. S.," "W. G. C.," "F. P.," "G. P.," "W. W.," "H. T. V.," "J. T.," "S. N. R.," "Philo-Chess," "Mrs. Gamp," "C. S.," "D. Q.," are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 194.

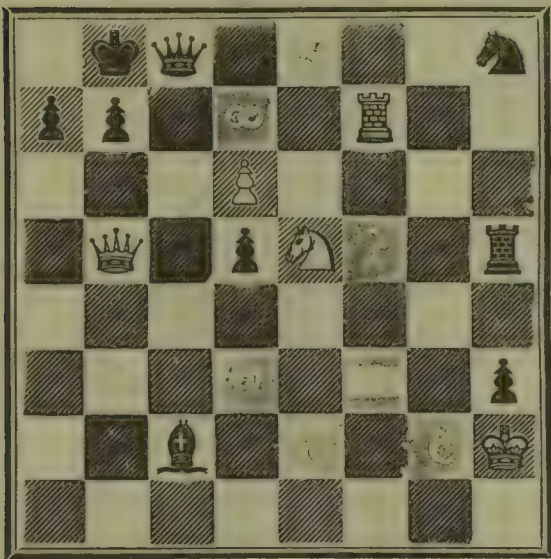
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to his 4th	5. B to K sq (ch)	K takes Kt
2. B to K 3d (ch)	K to Q 4th	6. Q to her R 2d (ch)	Mate.
3. P to K 4th (ch)	K to B 4th		
4. Kt to Q Kt 3d (ch)	K takes R		

PROBLEM No. 195.

By W. H. C., Eton College.

White playing first mates in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN ITALY.

The three following games, with notes, are extracted from the "Berlin Schachzeitung," and, as the editor of that periodical remarks, must prove a rich treat to amateurs, and, at the same time, prove that Ercole del Rio's disciples are in every respect worthy of their great master.

GAME I.

BETWEEN MESSRS. DISCART AND BONETTI.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. K P two	K P two	10. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B P one
2. Q P two	P takes P	11. K Kt to K B 4th	Q to K Kt 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B checks	12. Q Kt to K 2d	Castles (d)
4. Q B P one	P takes P	13. K R P two	Q to K 2d
5. P takes P	Q to K B 3d (a)	14. Q to K Kt 3d	K Kt P one
6. P takes B	Q takes R	15. Kt takes P	Q takes Q Kt P (ch)
7. Q to her Kt 3d (b)	Q to K B 3d (c)	16. Q B to his 3rd	Q to her Kt 8th
8. Q B to Kt 2d	Q to K Kt 3d		(ch)
9. K Kt to K 2d	K Kt to K R 3d	17. K to Q 2d—and wins	

(a) This move, which Bilguer gives with the remark that 5. K B to his sq. again would very much confine Black's game, appears to us of very doubtful merit, since we have examined more closely the consequences of 6. P takes B, as ventured in this game. We think scarcely any satisfactory defence will be found against the subsequent attack. The variation of the game too, which we give from Black's 7th move, appears also favourable for White. A careful examination of this highly interesting position by the strong players of the day is much to be desired.

(b) Recommended by Bilguer for White's 6th move; it is here still stronger, on account of the diagonal opened for the Q's Bishop.

(c) By sacrificing his Q, P. Black might somewhat clear his game, e.g.:

(d) It is worth remarking that in these games, played in Italy, and by Italian players, evidently of mark and likelihood, the method of Castling is not the prevalent one of the country, but that adopted elsewhere throughout Europe. We trust this may be considered as earnest of an intention of the Italian players to conform to the general practice of Castling, and that we shall no longer have to complain of an exception which must operate prejudicially to the interests of the game.—ED. L. L. N.

GAME II.

BETWEEN MESSRS. DISCART AND N—.

WHITE (Mr. N—).	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. N—).	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. K P two	K P two	13. R takes P (ch)	Kt to K B 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	14. Q takes K R P	Q P one
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	15. R to K B sq	K B to Q Kt 3d
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	16. B to K Kt 5th	Kt takes Q P
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	17. B takes K Kt (c)	P takes B
6. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	18. Q to K R 8th (ch)	K to B 2d
7. K Kt to his 5th	Castles	19. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to his sq
8. K B P two	P takes P	20. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	K to Q 2d
9. Q P two	K Kt takes K P (a)	21. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to K 2d
10. Kt takes K B P (b)	R takes Kt	22. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
11. B takes R (ch)	K takes B	23. K to R sq	Kt to Q B 7th
12. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to B sq		And wins.

(a) Intending, it would seem, to move—10. K Kt P two, if White took Kt with Kt. Black would then have three Pawns for pieces.—ED. L. L. N.

(b) Q P two and thus regain the piece.—ED. L. L. N.

(c) We should have preferred—10. Kt takes Kt; the attack is, however, very interesting, although not lasting.

(d) The threatened check by discovery, which Black holds, in *terrorem*, saves the game. But for that, White would now win the Q.—ED. L. L. N.

GAME III.

BETWEEN MESSRS. DISCART AND BONETTI.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. K P two	K R P one	25. Q Kt to his 5th	K to his 2d
2. Q P two	Q P one (a)	26. Kt to B 7th	R to Q Kt sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 3d (ch)	27. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to B 2d
4. Q Kt P two	K Kt to Kt 5th	28. Kt takes B	K takes Kt
5. Q B P one	Kt to K B 7th (ch)	29. R to Q sq	K to his 4th
6. Castles	B takes R	30. B takes K Kt P	K takes K P
7. K Kt to his 5th	Q to K 2d	31. R takes Q P	B to Q Kt 2nd
8. K B P two	B to K R 5th	32. K to Kt sq	K to B 6th
9. Q P two	Kt to K B 4th	33. K R P one	R to K 6th (d)
10. Kt takes K B P (b)	Kt takes Kt	34. R to K 6th	R takes K
11. B takes R (ch)	K takes B	35. P takes R	K to Kt 6th
12. Q to K R 5th (ch)	R takes P	36. K P one	B to Q B 3d
13. K takes K B P	Q takes B	37. B to K B 6th	K takes K R P
14. K B P one	K takes Q	38. K Kt P one	B to K sq
15. Q to K R 5th	Kt takes B	39. K to B 2d	K to Kt 5th
16. Q B takes K R P	Q takes B	40. K to his 3d	K to B 4th
17. Q B to K B 4th	K takes Kt	41. K to Q 3d	B to K B 2d
18. P takes Kt (ch)	R takes P		Drawn Game.
19. B takes R (ch)	Q takes B		
20. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q		
21. K Kt P two	K Kt P two (b)		
22. Q Kt P two	Q P two		
23. Q B to K 3d	Q Kt P one (c)		
24. Q Kt to Q R 3d	Q Kt P one (c)		

(a) Black dare not take the Kt, as the attack from the Pawn that retook would be overpowering.

(b) Here the important battaglia (the free passing of the Pawn), which is universally practised in Italy, is an important advantage. Without this, Black would have much difficulty even to draw the game.

(c) Bishop takes P would be unprofitable, on account of R to Q square.

(d) In this difficult position, Black displays that coolness and judgment which characterise the great player.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt sq	K at K R 4th	Kt at Q 3d	Ps at K R 3d, Q 3d.
Q at Q R 7th	R at Q B 3d	P at K R 3d	K R 5th, and Q
B at Q 8th	B at K Kt 3d		Kt 6th
White to play and Mate in two moves.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 4th	K at his sq	B at K Kt 5th	R at Q B sq
R at Q 7th	Q at Q Kt 8th	Kt at K R 7th	P at K B 2d
R at Q R 7th	R at K 3d		
White to play and Mate in four moves.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 5th	K at Q B 3d	Ps at K 5th, Q 4th.	Ps at K Kt 6th, K
R at K Kt 8th	R at Q Kt sq	Q Kt 4th, and	B 7th, Q 4th, and
B at K 2d	R at Q R 2d	Q R 4th and 5th	Q Kt 2d
Kt at K B 6th	Kt at Q sq		
White to play and Mate in five moves.			

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The great autumnal week at Newmarket was put on the scene, and enacted with considerable éclat. The sport and the seasonable appliances were all that might be desired. The chief event, the Cesarewitch Handicap, came off, as we ventured to anticipate in our last. "The right policy is always to go against the stream, as relates to a great Handicap favourite. In the present case, though the weighting is not a perfect performance, it is good enough to bring the field together on very fair terms, and to leave a good average chance on the cards for all the starters, presuming, as we are entitled to do, that they come to the post in their forms." Thus we wrote, and the result has shown that the view was a clear one. Passing, however, from by-gones to matters of present account, an event which has recently frightened the yachting circles from their propriety, calls for special notice.

"The Channel was his Hellespont, and Aquaviva the name of the nymph that drew him nightly across the surge." Such were the characteristics of an individual who furnished the hero for a newspaper paragraph in the early part of the week. His rank was stated to be ducal—and as there are but three Dukes identified with nautical tastes and pursuits, the public voice announced one of the trio as the "Will Watch" of the aforesaid paragraph. Those noblemen having indignantly flown to their pens, the calumny was disposed of, and the saddle shifted to another back—whether the right one or not, remains to be shown. However that may be, it is understood that a large seizure of contraband spirits has been effected at the residence of the Duc de Stacpole, in the vicinity of Lynton, and that his yacht has also been taken possession of. The mere rumour of such a scandal is much to be deplored.

Of all our national pastimes, yachting has heretofore been the most distinguished for its chivalrous spirit. Its patrons were all gentlemen, and its purposes benefiting those who had adopted it as a source of recreation. The Government lavished favours and privileges upon it; and its flags were passports to observance in every foreign port. Once, indeed, the burgee of a Royal Club was dishonoured in former times by practices similar to those now imputed to the owner of the *Gipsy Queen*, but not the less has the case at issue fallen as a heavy blow upon the friends of this noble sport. Still, as it has for months been known to the Excise that a schooner yacht was engaged in smuggling, it was better that the whole truth should be revealed than that suspicion should attach to men of honour. A nobleman, whose yacht is schooner-rigged, told us that he was aware his vessel was under the surveillance of the Custom House authorities since June last. The party said to be implicated has not, we believe, been very long a member of any of the English Royal Yacht Clubs; though—if we are not misinformed—the schooner *Harriet*, formerly in the name of Mr. Marriott, belonged partially, if not wholly, to him. The Duc de Stacpole, however, now belongs to the Royal Thames Yacht Club; and, in a spirit that does them all honour, the moment the charge against him became known, it was resolved that a strict inquiry should be made into it. To that end the following requisition, signed by many of the most influential members, was addressed to the Secretary:—

"Sir,—A statement having recently gone the round of the newspapers, to the effect that a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club has been guilty of a violation of the privileges accorded by the Government to the yacht clubs of the kingdom, we, the undersigned members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, request you to call forthwith a special meeting, to institute an inquiry into that report, and to take such further steps as may seem meet in this matter." The reply to this was:—"I hereby state that Thursday, the 21st, is to be the day for the special meeting. (Signed) F. Durand, Sec., R.T.Y.C."

The steps finally adopted will, of course, be regulated by the result of the legal investigation; and the jealous spirit of honour which has called forth this notice of the scandal in *timine* is guarantee that the members of the great metropolitan sailing club are resolved their motto and their maxim shall be "*sans peur et sans reproche*."

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

Match, 300, 100 ft. first half of Ab. M. 7st 10lb each.—Duke of Bedford's Fistician received forfeit from Mr. Ford's Shahzadee, and walked over.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, 30 ft. for three-yr-old fillies. D.M. (12 Subs.)

Duke of Bedford's Bridle, 8st 4lb Walked over.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for two-yr-olds 6st 7lb, three 8st 4lb, four 8st 12lb

five, &c., 9st 2lb. T.Y.C. Winner to be sold for 200, &c.

Lord Albemarle's Radolphus, 4 yrs (Robinson) 1

Mr. Barnes's L'ackcock, 3 yrs (Mann) 2

Match, £200, h ft. Last half of Ab. M.—Duke of Bedford's Villiers, 8st 13lb,

received forfeit from Mr. Osbaldeston's Vice-Consul, 7st 13lb.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, and 5 only if declared, for three-yr-olds, &c.

T.Y.C. (15 Subs, 7 of whom declared.)

Lord Albemarle's Radolphus, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb (J. Sharp) 1

Mr. Drinkald's Moodkee, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb (Rodney) 2

Mr. Worley's Headman, 4 yrs, 6st 6lb (Hornby) 3

Match, 200, h ft. T.Y.C.—Lord Eglinton's Nerissa, 8st 7lb (Marson), beat Mr.

Boyce's Dr. Goodall, 8st 6lb. Even betting. Won in a canter by two lengths.

Race in 2 min. 35 sec.

Match, 200, h ft. T.Y.C.—Duke of Bedford's Sable, 8st, received forfeit from

Mr. Moore's Wilmot, 8st 7lb.

Match, 200, h ft. D.M.—Lord Stradbroke's Marespus, 8st 5lb, received forfeit

from Lord Glasgow's f by Retriever, out of Canada, 7st 8lb.

Match, 200, h ft. Last half of Ab. M.—Duke of Bedford's Villiers, 8st 8lb,

received forfeit from Mr. Osbaldeston's Vice-Consul, 7st 13lb.

Match, 500, h ft. T.M.M.—Duke of Bedford's Weatherbit, 9st 3lb, agst Mr.

O'Brien's The Liberator, 7st 10lb, off by consent.

£50. For two-yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb. T.Y.C.

Lord Chesterfield's b f by Don John, dam by Colwick (h b) (Butler) 1

Duke of Bedford's Minto, by Plenipo, dam by Lancastrian (Pettit) 2

Mr. Lother's Glutton (Rogers) 3

£50 plate: for three-yr-olds, 7st 7lb; four-yr-olds, 8st 7lb; five-yr-olds, six, and aged

8st 12lb. A.F.

Mr. Stephenson's Ziska, 3 yrs (Mann) 1

Lord Lonsdale's Jericho, 5 yrs (Bartholomew) 2

Lord Glasgow's Miss Sarah, 5 yrs (J. Holmes) 3

Match, 200, h ft. R.M.—Mr. Greville's Mirmillo, 7st 11lb (Nat), beat Lord

Orford's Craftsman, 8st 5lb (Butler). 7 to 4 on Mirmillo. Won by a length.

TUESDAY.

Handicap of 15 sovs each, 10 ft. D.I.

Mr. Payne's Marquis of Conyngham, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb (Nat) 1

Mr. Stephenson's Sheraton, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb (Simpson) 2

Mr. Drinkald's Widred, 4 yrs, 8st (Ford) 3

The Cesarewitch Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft. with 300 added. For three-yr-olds and upwards. Cesarewitch course. (68 Subs, 30 of whom declared.)

Mr. Disney's Cawroush, 4 yrs, 7st (G. Abdale) 1

Mr. T. Parr's Giselle, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb (W. Butler) 2

Mr. Greville's Geraldine, 4 yrs, 5 12lb (carried 6st) (Prince) 3

Match, 100, h ft. T.Y.C. Mr. Barne's Sotterley, 8st 7lb (Nat), beat Duke of

Bedford's Dupin, 8st 5lb (F. Butler). Betting 2 to 1 on Sotterley. Won by a

head, in 1 min. 21 sec.

The Clearwell Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft. For two-yr-olds colts 8st 7lb, and

fillies 8st 4lb. T.Y.C. (33 Subs.)

Mr. Payne's Glendower, 8st 13lb (Nat) 1

Mr. J. Moore's Blaze, 8st 13lb (Butler) 2

The Royal Stakes of 200 sovs each, 120 ft. For three-yr-olds colts, 8st 7lb, fillies

8st 2lb. A.F. (10 Subs.)

Duke of Richmond's Red Hart (Nat) walked over

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. For two-yr-olds 6st 10lb, 3 yrs 8st 8lb, four, &c., 9st.

Winner to be sold for £70. Rutland Stakes Course. (6 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Winchester, 5 yrs (Nat) 1

Duke of Bedford's Captain Phœbus, 5 yrs (R. Pettit) 2

Mr. Shelley's f by Albans out of Blackbird's dam, 3 yrs (F. Butler) 3

Match: 300 h ft. D.M. Mr. Payne's Spider, 8st 7lb, received ft from Lord

Glasgow's Chainbearer, 8st 4lb.

Match: 200, 50 ft. A.F. Duke of Bedford's Bridle, 6st 13lb, received ft from

Lord Glasgow's Miss Sarah, 8st 7lb.

WEDNESDAY.

The Bedford Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. for colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb.

Winners extra. From the Ancaster Post to the Duke's Stand. (17 Subs.)

Mr. Barnes's Sotterley (allowed 3lb) (Sly) 1

Lord Exeter's Tiphonia (W. Abdale) 2

Lord Chesterfield's c, by Charles XII. out of Dean Swift's

dam (Nat) 3

Match, 100 h ft. First half Ab M.—Duke of Bedford's Pistiana, 8st 2lb (F.

Butler), beat Mr. Marson's The Cardinal's Niece, 8st 7lb (J. Marson).

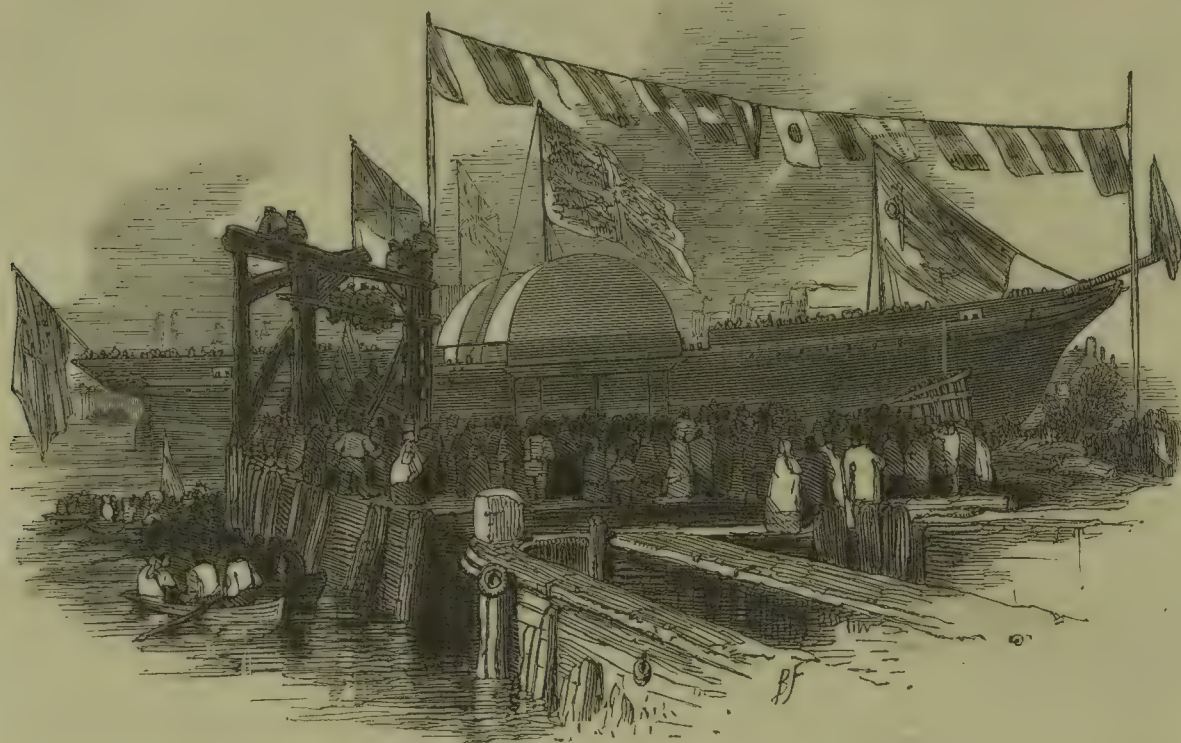
The Ostland Stakes of 30 sovs each, 10 ft if declared. For three-yr-olds, &c.

B.M. (6 Subs, 2 of whom pay 10 sovs each.)

Mr. Rol's chg The Cur, 5 yrs, 8st 13lb (S. Rogers) 1

Mr. Mostyn's Gabbler, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb (Kitchener) 2

Mr. H. T. Worley's Headman, 4 yrs, 7st (H



THE "BANSHEE," MAIL STEAMER.

THE "BANSHEE" MAIL STEAMER.

THIS new steam vessel is one of the four which have been ordered by the Admiralty, for carrying the mail between England (Holyhead), and Ireland (Kingstown). The *Banshee* has been built by Mr. Thompson, at the Commercial Dock Pier, Deptford, from a design by Mr. O. W. Lang. Jun., assistant master shipwright of her Majesty's Dockyard, at Chatham. She is constructed of wood, on the diagonal principle, and is a remarkably fine vessel in appearance, firmly put together, although light in her outline to the eye. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length between the perpendiculars, 189 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 172 feet 9½ inches; breadth extreme, 27 feet 2 inches; ditto, moulded, 27 feet; ditto, for tonnage, 26 feet 2 inches; depth in hold, 14 feet 9 inches; burden in tons, No. 670 5.94; horse-power, 350; paddle-wheels, 26 feet in diameter by 9 broad; and as her draught is only 9 feet, her paddle-boxes appear a great height above her deck.

The new vessel was to have been launched on Monday at half-past two P.M. The bottle was broken on her bows; but, the first cheer had hardly ended, when the vessel stopped on the slip, after having glided onwards about 40 feet. Every exertion was subsequently made to set her in motion again; for this purpose, the crew of the *Monkey* steam-vessel attached a seven-inch hawser to the *Banshee*; but, on the power of the *Monkey* being applied, the hawser broke like a piece of thread. It is supposed the stoppage arose from the cradle having become riband bound, owing to the guide planks laid upon the ways being narrower near the river than they are at the starting point; and this is the more likely to be the cause, as the united powers of the *Monkey* (Government) and *Unity* (hired) steam tugs, in addition to a powerful screw at her bows and a large tree used as a battering-ram, with levers to raise the fore-part, did not move her nearer the river; and the vessel was then shored up, to wait for the next afternoon tide. The brass band of the Royal Sappers and Miners were present, and thousands of spectators remained until they ascertained that no further attempt would be made on that day to launch her.

On Tuesday the efforts were renewed, but without success. On Wednesday, however, the vessel was launched with ease, and in a few minutes after the signal was given she glided into the water in fine style, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators. The *Banshee* was then taken in tow by the *Monkey*, to Messrs. Seawards', at Limehouse, to have her boilers put on board; and she will thence be taken to Messrs. Penn's, to have her engines fitted. In addition to her being riband-bound, which prevented the launch being effected on Monday, the ways appear to have sunk in one place, where the ground was soft, and raised the other end. The vessel is now fortunately launched free from injury, and her entire appearance reflects great credit on both her designer and builder. She is to be a vessel of superior accommodation and extraordinary speed.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON TREVOSE HEAD.

THE construction of this Lighthouse, upon the north-west coast of Cornwall, has been suggested by necessity; there having been previously no leading Light from Land's End to Lundy. Trevoze Head lies a few miles W.S.W. of the haven of Padstow; and is the most prominent headland on this side of the county; so that the position could not have been better chosen.

The survey of the site was made by order of the Trinity Board, in July, 1844. In November following, the design for the building was submitted to the Board; it was approved in February, 1845; the road was laid out in May; next month the contract was entered into

with Messrs. Olver, of Falmouth, and the work was forthwith commenced.

By reference to the Illustration, it will be seen that there are two Lights. Upon the completion of the upper one, it was found to be liable to be mistaken, under certain circumstances; and, accordingly, in June last, the erection of a second, or Low Light, was determined upon. It stands about fifty feet in advance of the High Light; and, between them, is a covered passage of communication for the use of the Light-keepers.

The elevation of the High Light is about 200 feet above high-water; of the Low Light, 130 feet. Both are substantially built of stone found upon the spot, the dressings being of granite.

The Light is a fixed Dioptric of the first order, consisting of refractors and zones of polished glass, with one central lamp of four concentrated wicks. The manufacturers are Messrs. Wilkins and Co., of Long Acre.

The new Light will be exhibited shortly; of which due notice will be given by the Trinity Board.

CABINET COUNCILS.—A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. It was attended by all the Ministers, with the exception of the Earl of Minto. The Council sat an hour and a half. Another Council was held on Thursday.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—On Tuesday Parliament was prorogued by writ till Thursday, the 11th of November, when it is said that it will meet for the arrangement of the formal business necessary on the assembling of a new Parliament.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—Francis, in his "History of the Bank of England," after mentioning "that the complete results of Mr. William Ray Smee's Stock-Office arrangements, whatever moment may be attached to them, are probably not yet attained either by the Bank or the public," says, in allusion to that gentleman's plan, "a most important result, far greater than any pecuniary consideration, was arrived at. The Directors were enabled so far to consult the accommodation of the public, as to enable the transfers in the various offices to be made eight or nine days later than usual; the business which formerly occupied about thirty-two days, being accomplished in about twenty-three. That this is a most important result, and that it would be found highly beneficial during monetary crises, may be gathered from the fact already given, that during the panic of 1825, when the demand for money was so extensive, upwards of one hundred transfers were daily made as a favour, and after much trouble, by those whose necessities compelled them to sell stock."

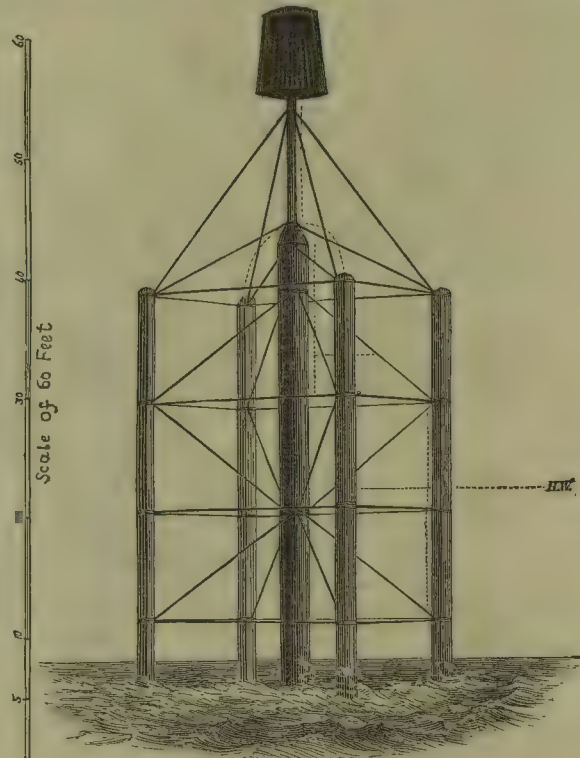
MURDERS AND SUICIDE AT BRUSSELS.—The Brussels papers announce two frightful murders and the suicide of the murderer. A bootmaker, of the name of Dupuis Dubois, living in rue de la Fourche, had been subject to attacks of mental derangement. He was living very unhappily with his wife and her sister's child, a little girl, seven years of age. During the night of Saturday last, he was seized with one of his attacks, and while in that state, killed both his wife and his young niece, by striking them on the head with a hammer, and then cutting their throats; and then the unhappy man cut his own throat. This tragical scene must have taken place between three and four in the morning, for at that moment the patrol, who was passing, heard shrieks in the house. He rang the bell, but no one opened the door to him. Next morning, when the neighbours entered the chamber, the most horrible spectacle presented itself to their view. The woman and the little child were lying on their beds, which were literally inundated with blood, which was still flowing from the wounds. The poor maniac was still alive, but it is impossible for him to survive.

NEW BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

WE present our readers with an exact drawing of the Beacon just erected on the South Calliper of the Goodwin Sands. At this dreadful spot, perhaps, more noble vessels have been wrecked than on any other sand-bank in the world. Close to the main track of commerce, a ship may be at one moment in ten fathoms soundings, and in another moment strike upon a bank which is dry at low water, for such is the variation within a cable's length. To guard against this danger, the Hon. Corporation of the Trinity Board have erected this Beacon. The centre column is a tube of cast iron, 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, put together in 10 and 20 foot lengths; it is inserted 32 feet deep into the sand, by means of Dr. Potts's newly invented process of atmospheric pressure; the four surrounding tubes are of 15 inches diameter; the whole is bolted together, and surmounted by a cage of 7 feet diameter, the top of which is 56 feet above the sand level.

The process by which the foundation of this important Beacon was secured is this:—Hollow tubes or piles are employed, which may be formed of any material, and almost of any shape. The lower extremity of the pile is open, and the upper one fitted with a cover. It is placed upon the bank or ground, whether composed of sand, shingle, mud, clay, bog, or other material, in any moist situation, or under deep water. From the tube or hollow pile the air is extracted by pumps, the condensation of steam, or any mode effectual in producing that action which we call suction; being, in fact, the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere, or the partial formation of a vacuum.

When the air becomes sufficiently attenuated, the shingle, sand, or mud, flow up through the tube or hollow pile, the rush of water from below breaking up the natural arches which solid particles form together, and undermining the lower edges of the tube, which then descends by its own gravity, and the pressure of the atmosphere on its upper extremity. As often as the pile or tube is filled, the contents are discharged by a suction pipe, or other means; and not only the solid particles, but the water may be removed to the depth of thirty feet. It is obvious that the particles of sand, or other solid matter, may be removed from the interior of the tube to a much greater depth, provided the water be freely admitted to the interior of the tube. The importance of the time gained in extensive works is obvious. A succession of tubes may be added to the first, by means of screw, flange, or other joints. The shape of the tubes may be cylindrical, angular, or conical, so as to fit each other, and form a continuous line or wall, and may vary in size from two inches to fifty feet.



NEW BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

In works where an insular or detached erection may be required, as in the commencement of a Breakwater, at a depth of several fathoms in the sea, tubes of very large diameter may be used; or a series of them may be fitted to form, as it were, staves of a vat of vast dimensions, confined together by hoops and bolts, gradually put together in the water. The tubes may be floated to the spot where the insular rock is required, and there sucked down, thus penetrating any sand or shingle that may occur, so as to secure a firm foundation in any bottom. After nearly one hundred experiments on cements setting in or under salt water, some cheap varieties have been found, which at once unite shingle and large stones into a perfectly solid rock. Into this composition masts or wrought iron bars may be inserted, and the weight such structures will sustain is shown by experiment to be enormous. Thus, 19 piles of one foot in diameter support a pier of the stone viaduct erected by the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company over a branch of the sea in Anglesey.

Our readers will perceive the value of this discovery in the formation of foundations for the construction of Harbours, Docks, Railroads, Bridges, Light-houses, Batteries, &c., is dependant on the ease and rapidity with which it may be applied, not only where the ordinary modes of proceeding are of difficult execution, but where the employment of the means hitherto known is practically impossible.

By a certificate from the Trinity Board, it appears that a tube of 2 feet and a half diameter was forced by Dr. Potts's process 35 feet into the Goodwin, where Admiral Beaufort could only force down a steel bar 8 feet with a sledge hammer. Captain Bullock, R.N., found that a pointed iron rod of 3 inches diameter, at the depth of 13 feet in the sand, took 46 blows of a monkey of 1 cwt. with 10 feet fall, to drive it one inch.

These facts demonstrate how erroneous is the popular notion that the Goodwin Sands are readily penetrable from their surface to the chalk on which they rest.

ART-MANUFACTURES.

MANY of our readers may have observed, of late, in the shops of china-dealers, print-sellers, and booksellers, about town, some specimens of a very superior class of familiar objects in daily use—such as jugs, inkstands, &c.; evincing refined taste as regards design, and rare excellence of material. These novel productions are termed "Art-Manufactures," from their showing "the union of Fine-Art with Manufacture." The idea originated with the gentleman rejoicing in the nom of Felix Summerly, who thus explains his intention:—"Francesco Francia was a Goldsmith as well as a Painter. Designs for crockery are attributed to Raphael. Leonardo da Vinci invented necklaces. In the Gallery of Buckingham Palace is a Painting by Teniers, to ornament a harpsichord; and in the National Gallery there is one by Nicolo Poussin for a similar purpose. Holbein designed brooches and salt-cellars. Albert Durer himself sculptured ornaments of all kinds. At Windsor is iron-work by Quintin Matsys. Beato Angelico, and a host of great artists, decorated books; and, in fact, there was scarcely a great medieval Artist, when Art was really Catholic, who did not essay to decorate the objects of every-day life. Beauty of form and colour, and poetic invention, were associated with everything. So it ought still to be, and we will say, shall be again." With this resolve Felix Summerly set about his work: he obtained the aid of some of our best artists, including Cope, Creswick, Herbert, Horsley, MacIise, Mulready, Redgrave, and Townsend, painters; and Bell and Joseph, sculptors. It was then arranged that these artists should aid in reviving "the good old practice of connecting the best art with familiar objects in daily use;" to be manufactured in glass, porcelain, papier-maché, carved wood, iron, silver, &c., by the most eminent firms; for, "manufacturing skill is pre-eminent and abounds; but artistic skill has to be wedded with it." It must, however, be allowed that some progress had been made; for, as shrewdly observed in the *Edinburgh Review*, several years since: "let any one recollect the ugly forms of our ordinary crockery and potter's-ware forty or fifty years since, when the shapes were as deformed as that of the pipkin which cost Robinson Crusoe so much trouble, and observe the difference since the classical outlines of the Etruscan vases have been adopted as models for our Staffordshire ware."

In our notice of the last Exhibition by the Society of Arts, we engraved one of the series of articles collected by Felix Summerly; this was the Beer Jug, in Parian, designed by Townsend. Another object in Parian and Porcelain is the *Bride's Inkstand*, designed and modelled by Bell: it consists of a long oval Tazza, with a pair of lizards for handles. Upon one side of the Tazza is the winged boy, half kneeling; his torch serving to hold the taper; his quiver, the pens; and a vase the ink. There is a slight disproportion, between the Cupid and the Tazza, arising from the unequal shrinkage of the materials; the figure being in Parian, and the Tazza in ordinary Porcelain. The manufacturers are Messrs. Minton, of Stoke-upon-Trent: the Inkstand is usually white; but the Tazza is also coloured in blue, and the lizards are gilt. It will be executed in bronze and in silver-gilt. As characteristic appendages, Mr. Bell has likewise modelled and designed a pair of *Kissing Children*, surmounting a Paper Weight; and a *Boy and Dolphin*, as a Seal or Paper Knife handle. Both are of Parian.

We have engraved the next specimen, the highest in artistic character, *Dorothea*, a Statuette, in Parian (by Messrs. Minton), modelled by Bell; from the marble original in the possession of the Marquis of Lansdowne, in the collection at Bowood. This is, indeed, a charming production—impersonated from "Don Quixote;" the illustrated passage being as follows:—"They espied a youth



NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON TREVOZE HEAD, CORNWALL.

dressed like a peasant stooping to bathe his lovely feet in a rivulet that ran by. The lovely maiden looked up on hearing them approach. In doing this, so exquisite a face was displayed that Cardenio said to the Priest in a low voice, "Since this is not Lucinda, it can be no human creature." This is a high point of excellence to attain; but, in the Statuette, the loveliness and purity of the features are exquisitely beautiful; their expression of surprise is perfect; whilst the costume and drapery, and the graceful lower limbs, alike attest the mastery of the sculptor.

The "Bitten Tongue, a Mustard Pot," in Porcelain and Parian, is also by Bell. The Pot is of octagonal form, the sides white picked out with brilliant blue; and the figure of a Boy with the "Bitten Tongue," crowns the domed lid.

In Glass, we have Felix Summerly's Prize Milk Jug, colourless body, with a green handle. This is also executed in Porcelain and Silver.

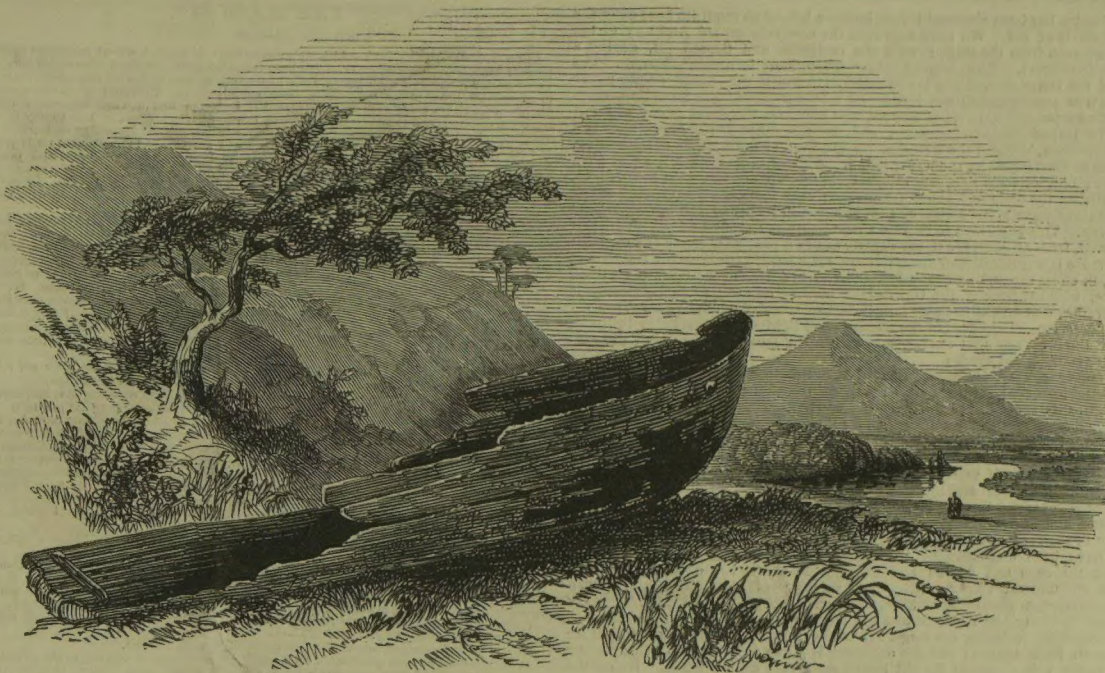
The several articles may be seen at Mr. Cundall's, 12, Old Bond-street.

Among the articles announced as nearly ready, are an ornamented Shaving Mug, with brush and brush-dish *en suite*; a gilt enamelled Champagne Glass; a Fish Knife and Fork; an enamelled Wine Glass and Finger Glass; a gilt enamelled Glass Cake Dish; a *papier-maché* Supper Tray; Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; a Child's Mug; and a Britannia Metal Teapot. The latter, we hope, will be moderate in price, so as to displace the unsightly forms of teapots now in general use. It is not, however, intended to exclude the larger articles of furniture from the Collection. Thus, we find promised, a Grate, with chimney-piece, ender, and fire-irons; a metal and porcelain Clock-case; carved Chairs, &c.



ART MANUFACTURES.—STATUETTE OF DOROTHEA, BY BELL.

As the "Art-Manufactures" are praiseworthy attempts to raise the standard of public taste, the intention has our best wishes for its success; and we shall duly report its progress. We only trust that the demand for the several articles may justify the projectors in extending this refined taste throughout our domestic manufactures. Mr. Thomas Hope, we know, was twitted as the author who "meditated mufflers and planned pokers;" and the study may be treated lightly by unthinking persons. It has, however, a national object in view—the enabling of Great Britain to assume an artistic station proportionate to her rank in manufacturing skill.



CANOE FOUND ON THE CLYDE.

CANOE FOUND ON THE CLYDE.

A FEW days since, some workmen, in excavating a new quay at Springfield, on the Clyde, found, at 17 feet below the surface, and 100 feet from the margin of the river, a Canoe, rudely hollowed out of the trunk of an oak tree. It measures 10 feet in length, and about 18 inches in depth; it is somewhat decayed in the stern, which is about 2 feet in breadth, and tapers to a point towards the prow. The wood has become quite black, from lying imbedded in the earth. Similar vessels to the above have, at different periods, been dug out of the banks of rivers in Scotland: they, unquestionably, belong to a rude and early mode of navigation, especially in contrast with the commodious and elegant vessels which are built in the above localities at the present day.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

The progress of instrumental music in this country has been very remarkable. The few professors who, some thirty-five years since, met to establish the Philharmonic Society, little imagined that in a quarter of a century such rapid improvements would take place in our orchestras. There is little doubt that the glory attached to the bands formed in Leipzig, Berlin, Vienna, &c., and, above all these, to the celebrated Conservatoire phalanx, directed by the veteran Habeneck, had a great effect in our onward march. The Philharmonic Society for many years had the monopoly of fame; but the quick perception of Laporte, for so many years the Manager of the Haymarket Italian Opera, distinguished in Costa the genius for orchestral command, which has produced such important results for art, and has secured such material advantages for artists. The creation of a band at the Opera House, which in course of time eclipsed the executive feats of the Philharmonic Society, may be stated to have been the primary cause of the establishment of concerts, at which dance, music, and fantasias were at first only found in the schemes; but, as the public became more familiar with the nature and characteristics of instruments, the mighty inspirations of the master-minds of the age were brought before audiences, to whom the scores had been hitherto a sealed book. The advantage of extended familiarity with great works has, however, not been confined to the artistic world. The amateurs have taken the field. In the formation of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and in

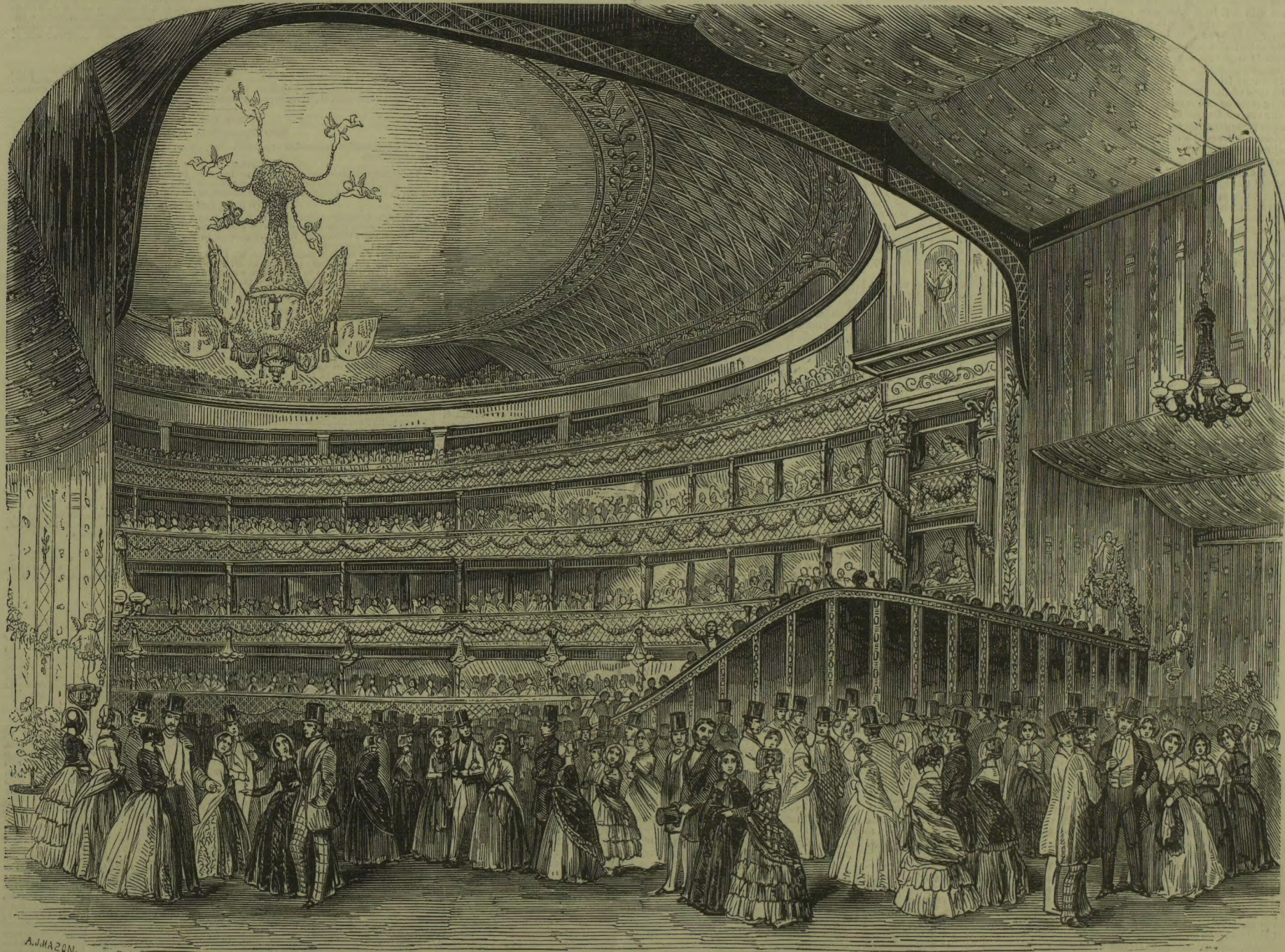
the recent starting of the Amateur Musical Society, it has been proved, that the practice as well as theory of the science of sweet sounds has reached every class of the community.

M. Jullien has, in his various musical undertakings, displayed much tact and energy. We are not altogether admirers, perhaps, of his system of attracting notoriety. His announcements partake too much of puffery—his bearing in the orchestra has earned for him the reputation of being the Polichinello of conductors; but, with all his eccentricities and his absurdities, he has earned for himself the character of being an enthusiastic musician and a man of integrity in all his dealings. For the struggling instrumentalist he has provided a market for his talent in the dull season. For the amateur, he has secured the chance of hearing the classical gems, intermingled with light, pleasant, and champagne-sparkling compositions.

We are pleased to find that M. Jullien takes such pains in the improvement of his band. He is following in the wake of Costa, in the strengthening of the stringed instruments, against the weight of brass and wood. We count now eight double basses, eight violoncellos, eight tenors, and a due proportion of first and second violins in his present force. It must be borne in mind that M. Jullien for his solo pieces, must necessarily select players who have a great name: but it by no means follows that these exponents for individual display, are the most effective orchestral artists. M. Jullien, therefore, for his promenade concerts, cannot be expected to enrol such an orchestra as that which so astonished and delighted the musical world at the Royal Italian Opera last season, but there can be no question that he has collected this season a finer band than ever before was heard at such entertainments. When we mention the names of Sainton, Case, H. Blagrove, Nadaud, Tolbecque, Payton, Watkins, Goffrie, Hill, Alsept, Rousselot, Piatti, Hausman, Lavenu, W. Loder, Hancock, Howell, Pratten, Rowland Angliss, Casolani, Harper, Cioffi, Barret, Prosperé, Richardson, Lazarus, Jarrett, Collinet, Koenig, Platt, &c., every reader acquainted with the talents of our instrumental stars, will recognise some of our best exponents.

The disposition evinced to enclose movements from Beethoven's Symphonies, is one of those signs of the times that ought not to be overlooked. We should be sorry to see the main principle of this undertaking changed by the introduction of too much vocal music; but the engagement of such an excellent vocalist as Miss Dolby, after a piece in each part, must be pronounced as highly acceptable to the general public.

The novelty of the season is the Swiss Quadrille, illustrative of the peculiar musical effects of the land of the mountain and flood, but of this novelty we must write on a future occasion.



DRURY LANE THEATRE, REDECORATED.—JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERT.

The theatre has been cleansed throughout—a labour as requisite here as in the Augean stable of old. We have engraved the newly-decorated Auditory of the House, as seen from the stage; with the orchestra and floored pit, during a promenade concert. The ground-colour throughout is a faint blossom. The fronts of the boxes, and of the lower gallery (to which the whole of the upper circle is now appropriated) are laced with a bold trellis of gilt moulding, upon which are suspended festoons of flowers, also gilt. On the dress circle, the festoons are looped through wreaths; and, on the other tiers, are smaller and simpler festoons, without the wreaths. The coved, or outer circle of the ceiling, is broken in the centre by the upper gallery, which has an unsightly effect from the stage; but, on each side, are elliptically arched openings, with bold foliage, richly gilt, on the piers and above the arches; over these is a deep coving of lattice, gilt; and next is the *bordure*—a bold wreath—inclosing the inner circle of the ceiling. This is painted to imitate a cloudless sky; around the circle are jets of gas, and, from an aperture in the centre, hangs a vast chandelier of cut glass; the aperture is wreathed, and around it are six winged boys, bearing festoons of flowers, in effect supporting the lustre. The main design of the latter is six flags, of drops, with the lines of the Union-Jack marked on each by light. There is also a profusion of drops, in large tassels, festoons, and garlanded forms, too various to describe. The effect of the whole, when lighted, is remarkably brilliant. Around the dress and first circles, are also hung small lustres, with the gas-lights in ground-glass shades.

The family boxes have been removed from the back of the dress circle, and an inner lobby formed in their place; but, as the backs of the boxes are low, the occupants are exposed to draughts of air from the continued opening of the lobby doors; this will soon become a subject of complaint, and will doubtless be remedied. The first circle is exclusively in private boxes; the draperies of which, as well as of the other circles, are of scarlet cloth, trimmed with gold colour. The valens, if so it may be called, is straight and scanty, and has a mean effect. The boxes and lobbies are lined with a crimson ground and yellow patterned paper; and the reeded pillar supports of the boxes are entwined with gilt flowers and fruit.

In the Proscenium, there is little change: the crimson velvet and gold draperies have been displaced by the scarlet; the superb columns have been regilt in the caps and bases; and the pierced shafts are entwined by bold wreaths of flowers, richly gilt. The drapery of the Proscenium arch is plain crimson, without fold or flute, faced with gold trellis. It reminds one of the quaint fashion of an Anna Bolena cap-front.

The draperies, inclosing the stage, are white and gold, of the usual design for the concert performance; and the orchestra is much as heretofore; this portion of the house being lighted by gilt lamps suspended from the flies. We should not omit to mention that in the rear of the stage is a spacious reading-room, a new feature of accommodation.

The decoration of the Auditory has been designed and superintended by Mr. Frederick Gye. The general effect is novel and sparkling; and, with the immense flood of gaslight, it is well adapted for the present performances; though the brightness of the embellishments does not show to advantage the black mass in the promenade. Possibly, before the dramatic season commences, it may be advisable to modify the brilliancy, or garish effect; else, to be seated five hours in such lustrous excess may be less pleasurable to the audience than was intended.

The whole of the ornaments—mouldings, fruit and flowers—are of *papier-mâché*, and were made, gilt, and fixed by Mr. Bielefeld, in five weeks; the manufacture involving an extraordinary application of the steam-engine to decorative art.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—In our next number we shall give a notice of the *débuts* of Madame Castellan in *Lucia*, at the Italian Opera in Paris, and of Mdlle. Albani, at the Académie Royale de Musique, supplied by our Correspondent.

COBDEN'S RETURN.

Now, welcome, Richard Cobden!
Right welcome to thy home:
Thy mission has been that of Peace—
Doubt not, the fruits shall come.
Soon shall we all be brother-lands,
Bound by a common tie.
Communal good: and Moloch's bands
Shall be of days gone by.

The nations rose to greet thee
From Volga to the Po.
They hail'd thee as their common friend,
Who dared to strike the blow

That burst the shackle, link by link,
Which gall'd the breast of Earth,
When lands were tottering to the brink
Of the most direful dearth.

Thou hast seen the vines of Côté d'Or,
The olive groves of Spain—
Italia's wealth from shore to shore,
And Poland's boundless grain.
England hath treasures great as these;
Let Commerce the scales hold.
Then welcome Cobden o'er the seas,
And the true cause uphold!—L.

IRELAND.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—The Irish papers mention the partial destruction of Lissamoure Castle, near Ballymore, the seat of George Macartney, Esq., which unhappily also caused the death of his wife. It appears that Mr. Macartney had in one of his cellars a number of casks of gunpowder, for the use of the yeomanry, in which force he held a commission. He was examining the powder, under the impression that it had caught damp, and had left Mrs. Macartney with a lighted candle in the vault or passage containing the gunpowder, until he could examine it outside. By what means the casualty took place may never be known; but he had scarcely left the castle when a tremendous explosion occurred, which blew out the whole frontage of the mansion, and instantaneously deprived Mrs. Macartney of life. The body was absolutely blown into fragments. By the decease of the lady, it is said, £5000 a-year passes from the Macartney family. Although there were a number of servants in the castle at the time of the explosion, no one was injured save their lady, they being in the wing situated at the other extremity of the building.

STATE OF CLARE COUNTY.—The *Clare Journal* of Monday reports several cases possessing the usual features of agrarian uncivilisation and disorder. On Friday (last week) a man named Frawley, previously reported to have been much injured by an attack of a party who pounced upon him on his return home from the town of Ennis, died of his wounds. The man had been engaged by Mr. Guinness, M.P. for Kinsale, in the service of ejectment processes, and that incurred the odium of the Rockite fraternity. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" has been found against parties unknown. Several persons returning home in the evening from Ennis market have been fired at. On the night of the 11th inst. the greenhouse at Moyreisk, the property of Lord Fitzgerald, was broken into by some persons unknown, who destroyed the grapes and injured the vines, broke eleven panes of glass, and posted a threatening notice on the door, warning the steward, John Frost, to leave his employment, or he would be shot. A general hostility is manifest against the enforcement of all or any demands of rent by landlords, in whatever shape they may take proceedings to gain them.

EXPLOSION IN THE COUNTY LONGFORD.—Last Saturday week there was an alarming explosion near the lodge of the New Castle. Just as Mr. and Mrs. Harman were in their carriage, on their way to Rockingham, a nice slated house by the road-side, used as an office and a store for the men working on the river, was blown to atoms. The walls, with the exception of one gable, were torn from their foundation. The check clerk, Mr. Richard Butler, was blown through the door, and miserably scorched and cut. A man of the name of Lones and his wife were dreadfully hurt, and also their infant, but no lives lost. There were on the loft 18 barrels of gunpowder, containing 25lbs. each.

THE MURDER OF MR. ROE.—Last week, a meeting of magistrates of the county of Limerick was held at Cashel, to consider the course necessary to be pursued in consequence of the dreadful murder of the late William Roe, Esq. The meeting was numerously attended by the magistrates of the South Riding. Lord Viscount Surland explained the object of the meeting, and remarked that Mr. Roe had, during the last period of scarcity, made every exertion that it could be possible for him, to alleviate the distress of his dependents, and the poor in general in his neighbourhood. He established, at his own expense, a kitchen for the purpose of providing food for the destitute, which was conducted and managed by his sisters, who caught fever from coming in contact with the poor. Lord Glen-gall next bore testimony to Mr. Roe's character, than whom there did not exist a more upright, charitable, benevolent, a more gentlemanlike, and, in every respect, a more praiseworthy man. His Lordship proposed a memorial to be adopted by the meeting to his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, detailing the facts of the murder, the amiable character of Mr. Roe, his indulgence to the tenantry, and remission of rents on his lands, and proving that great insecurity to life and property arises from the indiscriminate possession and use of fire-arms by the very lowest classes of the population. Lord Hawarden seconded the address, which was unanimously adopted. A subscription was then entered into as a reward for bringing to justice and apprehension the murderer or murderers of Mr. Roe.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.—It is a remarkable fact that while nearly all the markets of Europe are suffering from the financial crisis, and while there are fresh failures in London almost every day, no failures of any consequence have been declared upon the Exchange at Amsterdam. Letters from Hamburg say that an unexampled panic prevailed in all the Hanseatic Towns. By the English failures alone the merchants of the city have lost more than 150,000,000 marks banco. At Bremen, one of the first commercial houses has been obliged to stop payment, and the counteracting influence is felt in all the northern cities of Germany. At Brussels also a house of note has stopped payment.

THE NEW STREET CAB.—On Wednesday, several of the new patent cabs commenced running; they are of a superior construction to the generality of street cabs, being similar in appearance to a private clarence carriage, only much lighter. They are drawn by one horse, and each vehicle is fitted with the patent geometer, having a dial plate inside the carriage by which a passenger can immediately ascertain the distance he has travelled. The index is worked by the near hind wheel; and the apparatus, which is extremely simple and not likely to get out of order, occupies very little room, and, but for the dial-plate, would scarcely be perceived.

THE RECENT POISONINGS IN THE ISLE OF ELY.—The inquiry into the mysterious case of poisoning in the Isle of Ely, was resumed on Wednesday, at Manen, before Mr. Pratt. The investigation was a very protracted one, the principal evidence being that of Mrs. Young and her husband, who both proved the finding of a paper containing a white substance like arsenic near the fireplace, which Barnes, the mother-in-law, caused to be burnt. There was much recrimination between the old woman and these two witnesses. The medical evidence was again repeated, and, at half-past eleven at night, the following verdict was returned, namely:—"That the three deceased children, Eliza Hartley, Whitwell Audley, and Mary Ann Young, died of the administration of arsenic by some person or persons unknown."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although the arrivals of English wheat coastwise during the present week—viz., 5080 quarters—have been tolerably good, the show of samples here to-day was small, and the demand for all descriptions was in a very depressed state, and, to effect sales, lower prices must have been submitted to. Upwards of 43,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand. This large importation had a very depressing influence upon the demand, and the quotations receded 1s per quarter. Most of the supply of barley was taken by the maltsters and others, at Monday's currencies. Superfine malt sold freely, at very full prices. The value of all other kinds was well supported. The oat trade was very dull, and the inferior parcels of foreign were 6d per quarter cheaper. Beans and peas supported late rates, but all other articles were a very slow inquiry.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 5080; barley, 2910; malt, 1910; oats, 1830. Irish: Wheat 640, barley, —; malt, —; oats, 1600. Foreign: Wheat, 43,770; barley, 6390; malt, —; oats, 4290. English: 2310 sacks, 4510 barrels. Wheat, 50s to 57s; ditto white, 56s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s to 53s; ditto white, 52s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 25s to 30s; distilling, 25s to 30s; malted ditto, 32s to 37s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 63s to 66s; brown do, 60s to 64s; Kingston and Ware, 65s to 67s; Chevalier, 68s to 69s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 60s to 64s; 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 27s to 28s; Troughal and York, black, 18s to 22s; ditto white, 22s to 27s; tick beans, new, 37s to 40s; ditto old, 41s to 46s; grey peas, 44s to 47s; maple, 45s to 47s; white, 45s to 48s; boilers, 45s to 53s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 49s; Suffolk, 58s to 43s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 42s per 280lbs. Foreign.—Danish wheat, — to —; white, — to —; barley, — to —; oats, — to —; beans, — to —; peas, — to — per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 28s per barrel; Baltic, — to — per bushel.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds—the supplies of which on offer are tolerably good—we have to report a very inactive demand, at almost nominal currencies. Linned, English, sowing, 60s to 63s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s. Hempseed, 55s to 58s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 7s to 8s. Turps, 7s to 8s per bushel. English, 13s to 15s; ditto foreign, 12s to 14s per last of 24 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 13s to 15s; ditto foreign, 12s to 14s per 1000; Rape-seed cakes, 16s to 18s per ton. Canary, 6s to 68s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, — to —; extra, — to —; white, — to —; extra, up to —. Foreign red, — to —; extra, — to —; white, — to —; extra, — per cwt. Broad.—The price of wheaten flour in the Metropolis is from 75d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 40lb sack.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 54s 2d; barley, 32s 4d; oats, 22s 11d; rye, 34s 2d; beans, 46s 2d; peas, 44s 4d. The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 53s 8d; barley, 32s 11d; oats, 23s 6d; rye, 33s 8d; beans, 45s 1d; peas, 43s 2d.

Flour.—This article continues very dull, and to effect sales, lower prices must be submitted to by the importers. The deliveries are by no means large.

Sugar.—For all kinds of raw sugar, we have again to report a dull inquiry, on somewhat easier terms. Brown lumps are selling at 52s 6d; and standard ditto, 55s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—Ceylon qualities have fallen from 3s to 5s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee are rather dull, and easier to purchase.

Rice.—A moderate business is doing in this article, at full prices. Provisions.—The best qualities of Irish butter are in moderate request, at about last week's prices; but the middling and inferior kinds are 1s to 2s per cwt. lower. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, is selling at 90s to 96s; Cork, 89s to 90s; Waterford and Limerick, 88s to 89s; and Sligo, 87s to 88s per cwt. On board, or for forward delivery, next to nothing is doing. English butter is slow inquiry, and the turn lower. Fine Dorset, 10s to 10s 6d; middling and good, 9s to 10s; fine Devon, 9s to 10s per cwt.; fresh, 10s to 12s 6d per doz. lbs. Dutch butter is in moderate request, at barely late rates. Fine marks, 9s to 10s; inferior and surplus, 7s to 9s per cwt. The arrivals of Irish bacon are small, yet the demand for that article is heavy, at barely stationary prices. Sizeable may be quoted at 7s 7d; heavy, 7s 10d to 7s 11d; and the turn lower. Fine marks, 10s to 11s; inferior and surplus, 9s to 10s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions a moderate business is doing, at late rates.

Tallow.—This market is quiet, at 46s 3d to 46s 6d for P.Y.C., on the spot, and 45s 9d to 46s, for delivery all the year. Town tallow is 48s net cash.

Oils.—For all kinds of oil, except cocoa-nut, which is £10 pertun dearer, we have to report a heavy inquiry, at barely late rates.

Spirits.—The rum market is very dull, at further depressed rates. There is a fair supply of West India on offer, at from 3s 8d to 4s 7d for low to fine quality. East India ditto, at 1s 10d per proof gallon. Brandy has declined 2d per gallon. In corn spirits we have no alteration to report.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 23s 0d to 23 18s; new ditto 23s 0d to 23 8s; old clover, 24s 0d to 24 10s; new ditto, 23 18s to 24 10s; and straw, 18s to 21 14s per load.

Wool.—As the buyers are looking forward to the approaching public sales of colonial wools, at which about 20,000 bales will be offered, the demand by private contract is heavy, at barely late week's quotations.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes continue good, and the demand is somewhat inactive, at from 9s to 11s per ton.

Coal (Friday).—Stewart's, 23s; Lambton, 22s 6d; Gosforth, 21s 6d; Wylam, 18s 3d; Ha-well, 22s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Our market for all kinds of new hops, the supply of which is almost daily on the increase, is still in a very dull state, and, to effect sales, a further decline in the quotations of from 2s to 4s per cwt. must be submitted to by the holders. On speculation we have had no transactions. Yearling and old hops are offering at miserably low figures, without finding buyers. The duty is called £190,000.—New hops: Sussex pockets, 23s 0d to 24s 0s; Weald of Kent, ditto, 24s 0s to 24 4s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, 24 10s to 25 12s.

Smithfield (Friday).—This was decidedly one of the worst markets for quality we ever remember to have seen. The quality of the stock being greatly affected by the condition, and unfit for the majority of butchers. As might, therefore, be expected, the really prime beasts on offer—the number of which scarcely amounted to 50—commanded a ready sale, at improving prices; and the value of other breeds was well supported. The show of foreign stock was again large—viz., 139 oxen and cows, 2215 sheep, 122 calves, and 30 pigs, chiefly from Holland and Germany. Some of the sheep just referred to have appeared here on eight previous markets, and are now finding buyers. This has arisen from the unusually small number of animals in which they have been landed. Prime Downs sold freely, at full currencies. In other breeds of sheep, next to nothing was doing. Calves were in full average supply, and steady inquiry, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lb. In pigs, comparatively little was doing, at late rates. Milch cows were heavy, at from £14 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the odds.—Cattle and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime Scotch, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled, ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 22s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 1019; calves, 104; sheep, 5550; calves, 354; pigs, 320.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). There was a slight improvement in the general demand to-day, at very full prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large pork, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 10d to 5s 4d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The pressure for money still continues, and in the Stock Exchange has caused rates to vary from 5 to 30 per cent. Some slight relief was anticipated from the payment of the Dividends, but at present no perceptible alleviation is felt.

Although a little more firmness was apparent towards the close of last week, confidence was again shaken on Saturday by the suspension of Messrs. Rickards, Little, and Co., East India agents and merchants. The firm have been for some time limiting their engagements; but, after reducing the amount to about £45,000, it was deemed advisable to suspend. Mr. Little was Director of the Bank of England. Two other small failures became known the same day, namely, Mr. E. Bernoulli and Mr. M. J. Soares. On Monday, Messrs. J. and W. Morley, of Gutter-lane, warehousemen, suspended payment; the alleged cause being the failure of Messrs. Rickards, Little, and Company, whose acceptances they held to some amount. Its liabilities are supposed to be about £60,000. Mr. William Nash, Manchester and woollen warehouseman, suspended payment on Tuesday. But the most important failure of the week has been that of Barclay Brothers, and Company. Possessed from the establishment of the firm until a very recent period of a large capital, two of its members have lived to witness its gradual absorption in Colonial reverses. Although generally understood to be most extensively connected with the East Indies, it was also largely engaged in the Mauritius—that gulph in which property to the extent of £1,500,000 has been already sacrificed. Liberal offers of assistance were made by influential parties, but, after much anxious consideration, suspension was determined on. The liabilities are estimated at about £400,000, of which £320,000 are acceptances. The partners were related to the large brewers of the same name, and very distantly to the eminent banking houses.

A detailed statement of the affairs of Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., has been circulated, by which it appears that a surplus of £186,324 is set down. It must, however, be remembered that—owing to the absence of any precise or recent estimate of what the Mauritius debts and estates are likely to yield, the total of those assets (£557,149) is put down without deduction. Upon this total it may be feared, looking at the result of such realisations of property as have lately been made in the island, the ultimate difference will prove enormous, and it must also be noticed that a liability of £347,929 exists on the part of Reid, Irving, and Co., on bills of exchange, which, although the firm are not primarily responsible for them, may, through the default of the other parties, whose names they bear, involve considerable loss. The liabilities on "bills receivable" are, moreover, extremely large, and it is to be apprehended that the loss on that head (£32,683) may, from the disasters now continually occurring, ultimately prove to have been under-estimated.

A third meeting of the parties interested in the affairs of Sanderson and Co., took place on Tuesday, at which it transpired that the bills bearing the responsibility of the firm which have run off since the meeting on the 28th ultimo amount to about £350,000, and have been well met. It will be remembered that, at the date of suspension, the amount of bills running was £1,725,000, a total which has now been reduced to about £1,000,000, and which, before the end of the year, will be further reduced to £220,000. The amount of acceptances held by the house (overdue and to mature) on firms which have failed since Messrs. Sanderson's suspension is stated to be about £23,000. The meeting was adjourned till the 12th of November.

A Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, was held at their establishment on Thursday, when a brief statement of the position of their affairs was laid before the meeting. It appeared that from the late severe pressure on the Money Market they were precluded from raising the capital which was required, without making an enormous sacrifice; in this dilemma they applied to the Bank of England for assistance, who consented to lend them £270,000 upon a mortgage of their estates, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This arrangement was assented to by the meeting, and the seal of the company was put on a resolution to that effect; £150,000 was to be applied to the discharge of their liabilities, the remaining £120,000 to aid them in carrying out the affairs of the company.

At a meeting of the creditors of De Jersey and Co., of Manchester, a statement was exhibited, showing assets to the amount of £430,000 against liabilities for £345,000.

A heavy fall in the price of Consols marked the opening of the English Market on Monday. The return of the revenue was regarded as unfavourable, and the announcement of the new French loan joined to effect a depression of 1 per cent. upon the morning's price. The opening quotations were 83½ to 84 for Money, and 84½ for the November Account. The closing prices were 82½ for Money (showing a slight reaction), and 83½ for Account. A better feeling was, however, apparent on Tuesday, Consols opening at an advance of ½ per cent. upon the previous day's prices, quoting 83 to 84 for Money; and, after some fluctuations, closing at that price. But on Wednesday prices were worse at opening, and considerable depression occurred. Consols fell to 82½ for Money, rallied to 82½, and closed at 82½ to 83. After business a further decline took place, 81½ being the unofficial quotation. Thursday was settling day, and Consols rapidly declined to 80½ for Money, advancing, towards the close of business, to 81½

to 82 for Money, and 82 for the November Account. Bank Stock has receded to 17½ to 181 ex div. Exchequer Bills, although depressed, have not declined to the extent of last week, the lowest price having been 20 discount. India Bonds continue very depressed, and India Stock has also fallen. The closing prices are, for Bank Stock, 181 ex div.; Reduced, 80½ ex div.; Consols, 81½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent., 81½ ex div.; Long Annuities, 8½ ex div.; Ditto, 30 Years, 8 7-16ths; India Stock, 224½; India Bond, £1000, 35 dis.; Ditto, under £1000, 30 dis.; Consols for Nov. 26th, 82; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 20 dis.; Ditto, £500, 18 dis.; Ditto, Small, par.

The transactions in the Foreign Market are scarcely worth allusion. At present the dividend on Spanish Three per Cent. and Venezuela Stock remain unpaid, no successors to the agency of Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Company, having been appointed. The Spanish Government have, however, issued a proclamation, stating its intention of not permitting the bondholders to suffer by the recent failure of its agents, and promising to organise an agency in London and Paris. Fluctuations, to a slight extent, have taken place in Mexican; but the closing list of nominal prices will best show the state of the Market:—Brazilian Bonds, 74; Do., New, 1829 and 1839, 72; Mexican 5 per Cent., 1846, 17½; Russian Bonds, 103½; Spanish 5 per Cent. for Account, 17; Do., Passive, 3½; Do., 3 per Cent., 26; Belgian 4½ per Cent., 88; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 52½; Do., 4 per Cent., Certificates, 81½.

In the Share Market all is depression, and no large sales of the best stock could be effected except at a ruinous depreciation. New lines, with unpaid calls, are quite unmarketable. The closing nominal quotations are:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 18; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 13½; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, 5½; Bristol and Exeter, Thirds, 10; Buckinghamshire, 4½ dis.; Caledonian, 33½; Ditto, Half Shares, 4½; Chester and Holyhead, 16; Ditto, Preference, 3½; Eastern Counties, 16½; Ditto, Perpetual, 5 per Cent., No. 1, ½ dis.; Ditto, York Extension, 7½; East Lancashire, 14; East Lincolnshire, 8½; Great Northern, 23; Great North of England, 21½; Ditto, New £30, 65; Great Western, 96; Ditto, Half Shares, 57; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 15½; Ditto, Fifth, 22; Ditto, New £17, 7; Hull and Selby, 97; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 11½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Quarter Shares, 11½; Do., Fifth, 6; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 39; Do. Con. Eighth, 9; Do. Pref. Con. Five per cent, 48; London and North Western, 146; Ditto Quarters, L. and B., 26; Ditto ditto New, 7½; Ditto Fifth, 10; Ditto £40 (M. & B.), 56½; Ditto £10 (M. & B.), 4; London and South Western, 54½; Ditto New £50, 26½; Ditto Thirds, 1½ dis.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1; Midland, 104; Ditto £40 Shares, 39; Ditto £50 Shares, 7½; Ditto Birmingham and Derby, 76; Norfolk, 90; North British, 24½; Ditto Quarters, 3½; North Staffordshire, 7; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2½; South Eastern and Dover, 26; Ditto No. 3, 8½; Ditto, No. 4, 3½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 29; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 27; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 10½; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2, 10½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, 69; Ditto, Preference, 14; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 25½; Dutch Rhenish, 2½; Namur and Liege, 5; Northern of France, 9½; Paris and Lyons, 4½; Paris and Rouen, 33½; Sambre and Meuse, 5½; West Flanders, 1½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Yesterday was pay-day in Consols and the Market underwent several fluctuations. At opening, heaviness prevailed—the price of Consols for Money being 80½ to 81. This price rallied to 81 to 82, but afterwards receded to 80½ to 81½ for Money, and 81½ to 82½ for the November Account. Exchequer Bills closed at 24s. to 18s. for Large Bills, 10s. to 7s. for £500 Bills, and par to 5 discount for Small.—In the Foreign Market Mexican receded to 17½, and Spanish Actives to 16½½; Three per Cents., 26½. Shares were heavy at the previous nominal prices. Two failures were announced on the English Market—Mr. R. R. Oakley, and Mr. Hadlow. The respectable firm of Laurence, Phillips, and Co., suspended payment, and the country notes of one of the Berkshire banks were refused payment by the town agents.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, OCT. 11.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—S. D. Wright, vice Greville; A. Y. Earle, vice S. R. B. Swinney; Hon. L. A. Addington, vice Bent; A. Vandenberg, vice Glenville; A. S. Orr, vice Jarvis; C. R. Hill, vice Atkinson; P. J. Campbell, vice Dumaresq; F. C. Maude, vice Tipper; A. W. Twiss, vice Hayman; R. Curtis, vice Dow; A. Siewwright, vice Robertson; F. S. Seale, vice East; J. Boulton, vice Hoste; J. De Luttrell Sanderson, vice Taswell; M. Ankettell, vice Winterbottom; P. Dickson, vice Singleton; A. S. Clarke, vice Reilly; F. Place, vice Saunders; E. J. Bruce, vice Smith; W. P. Richards, vice Fitzhugh; J. E. Hope, vice Moody; H. W. J. Dashedwood, vice Hardy; A. Brannon, vice Boin; J. de Havilland, vice Luger; S. G. Carter, vice Fraser; G. A. Wilkinson, vice Lambert; W. A. Lakin, vice Soudy; W. Walker, vice Dyneley.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—A. R. Clarke, vice Wortley; E. Bainbridge, vice St. John; J. Murray, vice Gordon; G. Ranken, vice Porter; F. H. De Vere, vice Wilson; H. R. Felly, vice Dawson; K. M. Parsons, vice Crofton; F. Brine, a/c Court Fisher; G. M. Stoddard, E. Bridge, H. R. Luard, M. S. Whitmore.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

T. WAKEFIELD, Nottingham, merchant. T. WELLS, Sudbury, Suffolk, confectioner.

BANKRUPTS.

T. LYON and E. LYON, Birchin-lane, City, stock and bill brokers. W. PALMER, Uxbridge, Middlesex, Jeweller. W. WALKER, Birchin-lane, City, stock and bill brokers. W. H. STRAY, Lambeth, walk, hat-manufacturer. H. TOYNE, Shoreditch, linen-draper. G. W. JONES, Castelnau, Surrey, shoe-manufacturer. W. H. LEWIS, Ludgate-street, straw bonnet-maker. E. BARNES, Stamford-terrace, Asylum-road, builder. H. OWEN, Fleet-street, City, common carrier. W. PITHEY, Philpot-lane, City, merchant. R. C. KINGSDOWN and H. L. BARNWELL, Catharine-court, Tower-hill, City, millers. J. WILLIAMS, Cheltenham, mercer. R. DEWILBERT and E. GREGSON, Blackburn, Lancashire, timber merchants. W. BATE, Bridgton, Shropshire, millwright. T. COOPER, York, stock broker. J. BURT and J. BURT, jun., Manchester, and W. T. WATSON, Leeds, commission agents.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

R. DOW, Burnside, merchant. J. MILLE, Rutherglen, grocer. B. McDONALD, Glasgow, spirit dealer. P. YOUNG and CO., Glasgow, merchants. J. PAUL and J. PAUL, Cairdrow, Argyshire, innkeepers. D. CARGILL, Perth, merchant. T. MUIR, Edinburgh, bookbinder. R. DALGLEISH and CO., Glasgow, manufacturers. G. GRANT, Banff, fish curer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 13.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 15.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint F. Brady, Esq., to be Chief Justice for the Island of Newfoundland.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 15.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Peter Grant to the church and parish of Small Isles, in the Presbytery of Skye and county of Inverness, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Henry Beaton, late Minister thereof, to the church and parish of Barra.

WAR OFFICE, OCTOBER 15.

16th Light Dragoons: Lieutenant D. H. Mackinnon to be Captain, vice Webster; Lieutenant R. Heavieside to be Lieutenant, vice Mackinnon. 17th: Lieutenant T. Lyon to be Captain, vice Crawshaw; Cornet W. W. Codrington to be Lieutenant, vice Lyon; R. White to be Cornet, vice Codrington.

5th Foot: To be Lieutenants—Lieut. W. H. Forster, vice A. E. C. Forster; Lieut. G. H. Haver, vice Potter. 10th: Lieut. J. E. H. Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Linham. 16th: Lieut. T. C. Higginson to be Lieutenant, vice Bolton. 17th: Capt. the Hon. B. Fitz-Roy R. Fane to be Captain, vice Wetherall. 22d: Lieut. W. Hunt to be Lieutenant, vice Ratcliff. 23d: Lieut. J. I. Routh to be Captain, vice Torren; Second Lieut. C. G. Sutton to be First Lieut. Lieut. J. Routh; F. M. H. Dore to be Second Lieutenant, vice Sutton. 26th: J. B. Young to be Ensign, vice Burt. 32d: Lieut. R. G. Cumming to be Lieutenant, vice T. Hawley. 38th: C. W. Watkins to be Ensign, vice Crooke. 41st: Captain W. C. Seton to be Major, vice Donaldson; Lieutenant G. M. Hicks to be Captain, vice Seton; Ensign G. Skipwith to be Lieut.,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—M. JULLIEN'S
ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS, FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SWISS QUADRILLE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18TH.
M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his New Descriptive Quadrille, "THE SWISS QUADRILLE," composed during his late tour in Switzerland, will be performed for the FIRST TIME on MONDAY, October 18th, and be supported by a large increased Orchestra, and all the principal Artists.
The CONCERT commences at EIGHT O'CLOCK.
Places and Private Boxes may be secured at the Box-Office of the Theatre; at Mr. Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sam's, St. James's-street; Mr. Ollivier's, and Mr. Alloroff's, New Bond-street; and at M. Julien's musical establishment, 214, Regent-street.

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—MONDAY, October 18th, Fourth Week of the Successful Spectacle of the CATARACT OF THE GANGES; or, The Rajah's Daughter, with all its Original Gorgeous Effects, in which those popular Artists, Hori Doulah and Mide, Theodore will appear. The SCENES in the CIRCULAR by the British and Foreign Artists, with seventh appearance of Professor Chandler and Brother, from the principal Continental Theatres, whose brilliant Gymnastic Exercises have been nightly received with approbation. Concluding with the Farc of THE RENDEZVOUS. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. West, from the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. Box Office open from 11 till 5.

"WEIPPERT'S SOIREE'S DANSANTES," Princess's Concert Rooms, MONDAY, OCT. 18, and every Monday.—A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single Tickets, 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Ball-room, conducted by himself. M.C., Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments by Alfred Weippert, from Gunter's. Commence at Half-past Ten. Tickets, &c., at 21, Soho-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
LECTURE ON THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF A JET
OF STEAM, in reference to VENTILATION, &c., with Novel and Interesting Experiments, by DR. BACHHOFFNER, daily at Half-past Three. LECTURES ON CHARACTER WITH MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by MR. J. RUSSELL, accompanied by Dr. Wallis on the Pianoforte, every Evening, at Eight O'clock, except Saturdays. CHEMICAL LECTURES. THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH worked. THE WORKING MODELS, explained Daily. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS include an ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIVING BELL and DIVER, with HYDE'S NEW APPARATUS FOR CONVERSING WITH PERSONS UNDER WATER, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

NUMBER ONE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—COFFEE.
—There are 20 different sorts, coming from 20 different countries, at 20 different prices from 9d. to 2s. per pound, but that at 30d. per pound possesses all the qualities of purity, softness, and sweetness, the characteristics of the celebrated Coffee.—DARIN and Co., Number One, St. Paul's Churchyard. Orders from the Country sent Carriage Free.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, from its Nourishing and Digestive properties, has attained a consumption exceeding 1,000,000 lbs. annually, and is acknowledged, since 1825, as the most valuable aliment for Breakfast. CHOCOLATE MENIER may always be purchased in London, at Messrs. DARIN and Co., 1, St. Paul's Churchyard. Messrs. HEDGER and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street; and at the most respectable Tea-dealers and Confectioners in London and in the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—The great success which has attended the sale of
SARL'S ARGENTINE PLATE has induced some unprincipled persons to imitate the article and pirate the name. The public are hereby cautioned that no article is genuine, except purchased at either SARL and SONS' two London Establishments—viz., 18, Cornhill, and 18, Poultry. No other parties are authorised to sell it.

SHEFFIELD PLATE, of the Finest Quality.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, and 18, Poultry, having very much enlarged their Premises, to give greater facilities to this branch of their trade, solicit the attention of the public to their choice and exclusive designs in this most beautiful and durable manufacture. The quality is of the very first class. Each article has beautiful and elaborate solid silver mountings. Many magnificent designs have been devised, and are being executed, and are being arranged in Breakfast Equipages; with every article requisite for a Nobleman or Private Gentleman.—A New Illustrated Pamphlet, containing Sketches and Prices Gratis, sent Cost Free.
SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, and 18, Poultry.

ROYAL PAPIER MACHE WORKS.—JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers, by special appointment, to her Majesty and the Royal Family, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, London; and also at Birmingham.—At these Works are manufactured Papier Maché Trays, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Desks, Inkstands, &c. &c. JENNENS and BETTRIDGE'S Manufactures can be had at the Establishments above named, and of the principal Wholesale and Retail Houses in the United Kingdom; also, of their Correspondents in every important city in the world. N.B. All Goods marked with JENNENS and BETTRIDGE'S names are warranted.

VARICOSE VEINS.—Surgical Elastic Stockings and Knee-caps of a new and ingenious fabric, for cases of Varicose and Weakness, are introduced and extensively manufactured in every form by POPE and PLANTE, 4, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall. This elastic fabric yields an unvarying support, and a perfect pressure, WITHOUT THE TROUBLE OF LACING OR BANDING. Patented by very eminent surgeons. Instructions for measures on application, and the article sent by post.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, Window Blind Manufacturers, 3, Queen-street, Chesham, are manufacturing Venetian Blinds of the best description, painted of any colour, and fitted with lines, &c., complete, at 8d. per square foot. Every description of Window Blinds both to fix inside and outside, supplied at equally low prices. Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application, post-free.

THE Eighth Thousand of the PATENT PORTABLE VENTILATING SUSPENSION STOVE, is now on sale, although it is the beginning of but the fourth season. Its distinguishing merit is that it ventilates and warms an apartment at the same moment; in fact, in doing the one, it cannot but do the other. From its upwards. In operation daily, at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S, 46, King William-street London-bridge.

SUPERIOR WINTER OVER-COATS.—Those who appreciate
a genuine, respectable, and first-rate garment, at a moderate cost, that will really exclude the rain, and be permanently and admirably suited to inspect an extensive assortment of such; also of BERDOE'S WATERPROOF PALLIUM, the well-known Light Over-Coat, so universally adopted among the upper classes, and the most popular garment ever invented. Price two to three guineas.—W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL.

THE REGISTERED PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH, the most fashionable coat for both the present and approaching seasons, still retains the same moderate price, and with its light and airy texture, and its general popularity. It has been made by special command for their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the several Royal visitors to the British Court. In London it can only be purchased of the Patentees, H. J. and D. NICOLL, Court Tailors, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.—Agents for Liverpool: Darnley and Son, Bold-street; for Dublin: George Macdonald, Molesworth-street; for Edinburgh: Christie and Son, George-street; for Birmingham: Wareing and Son, New-street; and the principal tailors in other large towns.

FALSE HAIR.—Ladies read this!—Invisible Curls, on Shell Side Combs, for 9s., a new and splendid invention! Curls on German Side-Combs, 3s. 6d. the pair; Curls in Bunches, 2s. 6d. the pair; Ladies' Fronts, with a Four-inch Skin Parting, 7s. 6d.; Widows' Bands, 5s. to 10s. each; Plaits for the Back Hair, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each. The Best Genuine Wigs, 50s. each. By G. BROWN, Hairdresser and Perfumer, 9, Skinner-street, Snow-hill.—Many Years with Gibbins, of 7, King-street, St. James's.

BED FEATHERS PURIFIED BY STEAM with PATENT MACHINERY, whereby they are rendered perfectly sweet and free from dust. Mixed 1s. 6d. per lb. Best Foreign Grey Goose .. 2s. 6d. per lb. Grey Goose 1s. 4d. per lb. Best Irish White ditto .. 2s. 6d. per lb. Foreign ditto 1s. 6d. per lb. Best Danish ditto .. 3s. 6d. per lb. HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—J. MAJOR and SON, Professors of Landscape Gardening, beg most respectfully to suggest to those Noblemen and Gentlemen who purpose employing them to lay out their Grounds, the propriety of consulting them at the same time with the Architect; for, prior to fixing the site for a house, it is unquestionably the business of the Landscape Gardener, after carefully studying the nature of the ground, and the available means of the surrounding scenery, not only to select the best views, but the best approach, and consequently the principal entrance to the house. The neglect of this most necessary precaution has too often, in J. M. and Son's experience, been attended with most serious inconvenience and considerable expense. In some instances, the approach has been obliged to pass through and interfere with the repose of the pleasure ground, and disturb the privacy of the living rooms; and in others the kitchen garden, stables, and out-offices, have been glaringly prominent, and the nuisances might have been avoided by an earlier consultation with the Landscape Gardener. J. M. and Son wrote more at large of this subject some years ago, and not without its effect, if they may judge by the number of instances in which they have since been consulted either along with the Architect, or prior to his being called in.
KNOSTHORPE, near Leeds, October 9th.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 8, LUDGATE-HILL,
LONDON, OCTOBER 12TH, 1847.
We never remember the Finest Teas so cheap as at the present moment.
We have this day made extensive purchases of the finest importations of Black and Green Teas, from purveyance to sixpence below what the same parcels sold at only four months ago.
This ruinous loss is attended with most calamitous results to the Merchants; but the public to this extent are gainers,—that they may now purchase a Single Pound of Tea at our Establishment in London Cheaper than the Importer can buy his thousand chests at in Canton.
The system of our business has been uniform.
We have ever been actuated by the principles of FAIR DEALING, in meeting the altered circumstances of the Markets as they arise. This course has been appreciated by a discerning public; and we gratefully acknowledge a large share of confidence and patronage.
We especially invite attention to the Remarkably Fine Black Tea, which we are charging only Four Shillings per Pound. Very Choice Gunpowder at Five Shillings and Fourpence, and Refined Sugar at Fivepence Halfpenny.
The importation of COFFEES is very large, the qualities Very Good, and the Prices EXTREMELY LOW.
SIDNEY and COMPANY,
Tea Merchants and Dealers.
No. 8, Ludgate-hill.

E. MOSES and SON, TAILORS and HABIT-MAKERS.
Many tailors I've tried, but I never found one
In any way equal to MOSES and SON.
Fit, fashion, and quality, ever are seen
At the Dress Mart of MOSES.—You know where I mean."
No wonder the Ladies are proud to assume
Messrs. MOSES and SON'S famous Riding Costume.
The Habits of MOSES are samples of grace,
And not a defect can a connoisseur trace.
The New Work, containing a detailed List of Prices, with full directions for Self-Measurement, may be had on application, or forwarded "POST FREE."
E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woolen-druggists, Clothiers, Hosiars, Hatters, Furriers, Boot and shoe-makers, and General Outfitters, all well known and established, 184, 155, 156, and 157, Minorities, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London, beg particularly to direct attention that they have no connection with any other House, in or out of London; and that those who desire Genuine and Cheap Clothing, should call at, or send to, the Minorities and Aldgate, City, London.
NOTES.—This Establishment is closed from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed as usual.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

ALBONI QUADRILLES, for the Pianoforte, by CARL HOCHST.—At all the principal Music Warehouses.

Will be published, 1st November, 1847, by HOULSTON and STONEMAN, price 5s.,
REAL LIFE IN INDIA.
Orders, received by all Booksellers, must be sent immediately.
CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S NEW WORK.
The Second and Concluding Volume of
THE CHILDREN OF THE NEW FOREST,
Is Now Ready, Price 4s., Handsomely Bound.

"Captain Marryat will look back at these works as those which have yielded him most pleasure and profit, and we believe they will outlast all else that he has written."—Era.
"We congratulate all juvenile readers upon having Captain Marryat for their literary purveyor."—John Bull. H. HURST, King William-street, Charing Cross.

NEW SONG.—I THOUGHT OF THEE. Sung by Miss ISAACS; Composed by E. L. HIME. Price 2s. Sent Postage Free.—"We have had occasion to notice favourably Mr. HIME's charming Ballad, 'We yet may meet again,' sung with great effect by him at Vauxhall. We have now the pleasure of recommending his New Composition, 'I thought of thee,' which, from its interesting and agreeable character, will immediately take rank with the most popular songs of the day."—Blackwood.
London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

MARY BLANE, LUCY NEAL, LUCY LONG, BUFFALO
GALS, and the seven other popular Ethiopian Songs, with words and piano accompaniments, complete, with the Mary Blane Quadrille, are all in No. 77, PIANISSIMO, for 2s.; Twenty of Russell's most popular songs, are in Nos. 78 and 79, ten for 2s.; all JENNY LIND's songs, comprising twenty-four of the most popular, are in Nos. 80, 81, 82, and 83, 2s. each number. Pianists-office (first floor), 67, Paternoster-row. No. 85, contains the eleven Swedish songs sung by Jenny Lind at her concert. Either No., p.p., 8s. stamps.

OH! do, Papa, buy me the TINY LIBRARY. You have no idea what a pretty book it is. Two thick volumes, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, with 300 Engravings, and the price only 7s. 6d. Also, the JUVENILE MUSEUM, with 40 Engravings, only 3s. You can purchase them at FIELD'S Juvenile Book Warehouse, 65, Quadrant, the corner of Air-street, who has an immense stock to select from.

A NIGHT with the CHARTISTS, FROST, WILLIAMS, and JONES.—On the 1st of November will be published, Price 3d., a Narrative of Thrilling Interest connected with the Monmouthshire Insurrection, headed by the above Celebrated leaders. London: CLARK, Warwick-lane; CLEAVE, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. To be had of all Booksellers and at the principal Railway Stations.

GLENNY'S GARDEN ALMANACK.—The most useful of all Year Books for 1848 will, in the Astrological Department, be superintended by a Popular Lecturer and Teacher of the Science. The Weather will be Predicted, and it will form a Complete Manual of Gardening for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Glenly's Notes on New Flowers, &c.—Published, with many Embellishments, by HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster-row; where advertisements and communications for the Editor are to be forwarded.

JEFFS, FOREIGN BOOKSELLER, 18, Burlington-Arcade.
Peculiarly, begs to inform the Heads of Schools, Teachers, and Families, that he has always on SALE a choice Selection of JUVENILE FRENCH WORKS, as well as the productions of Madame Guizot:—L'Ecolier, 2 vols. 12mo., 7s.; Une Famille, 2 vols. 12mo., 7s.; Les Enfants, 2 vols. 12mo., 7s.; L'Ami Feury Histoire de France, Racontee aux Enfants, 2 vols. 12mo., 4s.; Les Anciens, 2 vols. 12mo., 4s.; Les Modernes, 2 vols. 12mo., 4s.; Noel and Chapsal Grammaire, 12mo., 1s. 6d.; Exercices, 12mo., 1s. 6d.; W. JEFFS likewise has a large Assortment of Books for Presents, and of Foreign Literature in general, at the rate of the shilling per franc prices, with the usual discount.

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ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY, compiled from the latest and most authentic sources, and including all the recent Geographical and Nautical Discoveries throughout the World; with some of the most useful Ancient Maps, drawn and engraved by P. P. BECKER and Co.; the Maps most accurately delineated, and exhibiting the various Divisions, Boundaries, and Geographical Features of the respective Countries in every Quarter of the Globe. Imperial 4to, Thirty-One Maps, only 15s., Published at 11, 11a. 6d. This is a most valuable Atlas, and contains a Complete System of Geography, with a Copious Index.
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"Its spirited delineations of character, and well-wrought, humorous sketches, are well conceived and well executed. . . . If carried out as begun, 'Rowland Bradshaw' will deserve the popularity we doubt not he will speedily attain."—Westminster Review.—"It reminds us favourably of Fielding. This is high praise, but we intend it to be such."—Weekly Times.—"With a large faculty of invention he has given us detached scenes of great force and ingenuity."—Athens.
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MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE,
26, Pall Mall, London; 22, Nassau-street, Dublin;
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Superior Capital £200,000.
This Office was Established in 1841, and possesses tables formed on a scientific basis for the assurance of diseased lives.
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HEALTHY LIVES, both at Home and in Foreign Climates, are Assured with as much facility and at lower rates than at most other offices; and a capital of HALF-A-MILLION sterling, fully subscribed, affords a complete guarantee for the fulfilment of the Company's engagements.
Prospectuses and forms of Proposal will be forwarded, post free, on application to any of the Society's Agents, or to FRANCIS G. F. NELSON, ACTUARY, 25, Pall Mall, London.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—THE GROSVENOR
INSTITUTION, 29A, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, will be OPENED on the 1st instant, for Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Chest. Physician, ALFRED B. MADDOCK, M.D.; Surgeon, Mr. HAYMAN, M.R.C.S.L. Attendance daily at Twelve; and every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Seven.

LADIES' SCHOOL.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, an Old-Established BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL, the Principal being about to retire. The House is large and pleasantly situated, in a beautiful neighbourhood, thirty miles south of London. Premium £130. Application, by letter only, to A. L. 2, Villiers-street, Strand.

CHANGEMENT DE DOMICILE.—J. T. SHENCK begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has Removed his old established Ladies' French Shoe Warehouse from 29, Conduit-street, to 141, New Bond-street, where he solicits a continuance of the kind patronage he has received for so many years past.

GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS are obtained at the CITY DOMESTICS' BAZAAR, 33, Ludgate-hill, which is conducted by a Lady of the highest respectability.
Servants, with good characters, will find this the best office to get a respectable situation.
Open from Ten till Four, Saturdays excepted.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; Imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street; can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or remittance, will be immediately forwarded.

CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of the highest quality: choice Old Pale at 60s., and Brown at 48s. per Dozen. Bottles, 5s. per Dozen; Champagne, 1s. Brandy at 21s. and 24s. per Gallon. Pale High-flavoured Sherry at 36s. per Dozen. Excellent Dinner ditto at 28s. per Dozen.—35, Bishopsgate-street Within.

BREIDENBACH'S EAU DE COLOGNE,
1s. 8d. per Bottle, by 6.
Of all Chemists and Perfumers.
88, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

BUY YOUR KNITTING and CROCHET MATERIALS at DRESSER ROGERS' Berlin House, 101, Borough, London. Strict attention to orders by post. The Trade supplied.

BUY YOUR WEDDING RING AT
33, LUDGATE-HILL,
OBSERVE, SIX DOORS WEST OF THE OLD BAILEY.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Broad-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Valse a Deux Temps, Colletius Valse, Redowa, and other dances, to Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T. having completed his extensive alterations, and having had the splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, sold at half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired Pianos, each price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE and HIRE.—WILCOCKE
and Co., 13, Newington-canoway, invite the attention of the Public to their new CUT-TAG PIANOFORTE, of the best quality, and warranted, and also to their stock in London of SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES, by the 5s. makers. DOUBLE-ACTION HARP, at 25 Guineas. Warehouse, 100 feet long, established twenty-five years.

MOTT'S NEW PATENT PIANOS, 76, STRAND.
Prices varying from 25 to 250 Guineas.—Purchasers should acquaint themselves with the merits of these really good and cheap Pianos, their beautiful and unique tone, and powers of resisting the worst climates, together with other novel and improvements. N.B. Melodians, Harmoniums, Eolina-Attachments, &c.

PIANOS for SALE, EXCHANGE, or HIRE (in TOWN or COUNTRY), WARRANTED (and packed free of expense).—G. PEACHEY (by appointment Master of the Queen), 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society, respectfully solicits the attention of the public to his elegant assortment of improved CABINET COTTAGE, PICCOLO, and SQUARE PIANOFORTES, New Scale, 64 Octaves C to G, at the lowest possible prices for instruments that can really be warranted. One hundred Pianos for general inspection, suitable for any climate; also, a variety of Second-hand in good condition.—G. PEACHEY (opposite the Marine Society), 73, Bishopsgate Within.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

PORTE-PLOMBAGINE, manufactured by S. MORDAN and Co.—This new, elegant, and most convenient instrument for the artist and the amateur combines many advantages. The lead is mechanically protruded from a square tube, and offers a point or a broad surface, which, by a slight turn of the finger whilst rest sketching, furnishes the means of spreading a breadth of shade or drawing a fine line. The leads do not require cutting, and are, therefore, more convenient, and they are replaced without the least difficulty. The leads supplied by S. M. and Co. for the Porte-Plombagine are made of genuine Cumberland lead, purified by Brocksdon's patent process.—Manufactory, City-road, London.

BLACK! BLACK! BLACK!!! SAMUEL OSMOND
and Co., Dyers, &c., 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies' Dress Black for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and returning the same in a few days, if required. French Merino and Cashmere Dresses and Cloaks dyed colours to look equal to new. Established more than a century.

SILKS FOR THE MILLION! In consequence of the awful depression of trade, and ruinous effects produced amongst manufacturers by the scarcity of money (vide City Articles in the Times of last week), STAGG and MANTLE have succeeded in purchasing several lots of Silks, which are now on sale, viz.: 15,700 yards Rich Check Gros-de-Naples, 1s. 11d., formerly sold, 3s. 3d. 12,600 yards Very Rich Spitalfields Striped and Checked Duques, at half the value. Also, 576 pieces Black Satinets and Duques, warranted fast, from 1s. 8d. per yard.—STAGG and MANTLE, 1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square.

BONNETS.—To Ladies who are cash purchasers, and wish to avoid the charges of private milliners. (Compare the following prices.)—Silk Velvet Bonnets, in black and colours, 18s. 9d. each, usually charged 30s. to 36s.; French Satin or Duques Bonnets, all colours, 14s. 9d., usually charged 22s. to 26s.; Mourning Duques or Satin, richly trimmed, pasted crapes, 6s. 6d. to 12s.; Mourning, Indian, and Durable Straws, at the low reduced scale of profit. Working, Indian, and Mourning Orders executed at a few hours' notice. For cash only, at Cranbourn House, No. 39, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and COMPANY.

SEWELL and Co., through this medium, inform their Friends that they have completed the purchases for the Autumn Season, in France, Germany, and Home Markets, of the choicest and most desirable novelties for Dress, &c., at unusually low prices, and exhibit to their customers such a unique display of novelties never surpassed. The new articles, "Clementine," the "Drap Carre," the "Satin Turquoise," with rich reppes and glaces Silks, deserve most particular notice. Cashmere, Velour Epingle, and many new designs, confined to themselves. S. and Co. also call attention to their Stock of French Merinos, in the new shades of colour, as Pethuria, &c., at the low price of 1s. 11d. per yard, and a very choice assortment of Fancy Goods, in Lace Capes, Valenciennes and other Laces, Coloured Blouses, Ribbons, Embroideries, &c. &c.
Compton House, Fifth-street and Compton-street, Soho.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILK DRESSES, &c.—GEORGE SMITH, of Ludgate-hill, respectfully invites the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, to visit his Warehouse with every Tasteful and costly view of the coming Season in British and Foreign Manufacture. Whilst the minds of the observing are delighted with the never-failing genius of our French neighbours, they will be no less gratified by the numerous proofs of British skill, where the imagination of the artist has been required for the graceful treatment of a design and the happy blending of its colours. The Cloak Department is under the management of an experienced woman, by which arrangement ladies are measured and fitted with becoming taste, and the true style of the Parisian model is strictly preserved. Various causes have operated to render the prices extremely moderate. For ready money only. Prices marked in plain figures. Late Kundell and Bridg's, 32, Ludgate-hill.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES; INFANTS' CLOAKS, HOODS, HATS, and BONNETS, Long and Short Robes, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Lawn and Cambric Night Caps, Robe Blouse, French Nursery Baskets, Binnets, with every other requisite in Baby Linen, at SHEALMAN'S, 5, Finsbury Pavement.—Several Hundreds of Children's Dresses, constantly on view, from the useful indoor, at 1s. 11d.; Medium, 5s. 6d.; 7s. 6d.; 10s. 6d.; Handsome Ditto, 15s.; 20s.; 25s., up to the richest goods made; with every other article usually required for a Young Family,—the completely coveting the trouble and inconvenience long complained of in going from shop to shop, when Juvenile Clothing is required.—An Illustrated Pamphlet, affording additional information, sent free, on receiving a paid letter.

MOURING, COURT, FAMILY, and COMPLIMENTARY.—The Proprietor of the LONDON GENERAL MOURING WAREHOUSE begs respectfully to remind families whose benevolence compels them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at his establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up, and a note descriptive of the Mourning required will ensure everything necessary for the occasion being sent immediately, either in town or into the country, and on the most reasonable terms.—N.B. As both Milliners and Dressmakers are constantly employed in making up articles in crape (at all times difficult), superiority in mode, and unusual neatness may be relied on.
MANTLES FOR THE SEASON.—W. C. JAY desires respectfully to inform his numerous patrons that he has returned from Paris with his periodical supply of Pattern Cloaks; and the latest adaptations from the French ladies are now made up, suitably suited for our own climate, and for all occasions, including all the requisites for Mourning Apparel, and in an equal degree, the varieties in demand for ladies who are not necessarily in black. These Cloaks and Mantles are of first-rate excellence, in

T H E P A N I C .



DEPUTATION TO THE MINISTER.

THE DEPUTATION.

The Minister sits with his brow enapt
With the gloomy crown of Care,
And listens with dread to the evil tread
Of "Panic" on the stair!
Anon the hand of a victim band
Hath raised his knocker's din;
And his sad eyes droop to the MERCHANT troop
Whom his voice hath summon'd in!
He listens then to the failing men—
"May nothing, Sir, be done?"
Though Discount kills Exchequer Bills,
With the funds at 81?"
But the Merchant crowd remonstrate loud
In vain of their ruination;
All the Minister's scope is—one word of hope,
And a bow to the Deputation

THE BILL DISCOUNTER.

Here is a man, whose pocket-book,
Once lined with golden fleeces,
Now wears the blank and naked look—
Bills! Bills! and no release!
Panic, with Discount on his back,
Comes climbing to his brow;
Poor Bill discounter! He, alack!
Is at a discount now!

The BANK, unmoved, folds Six per Cent.
Around him like a pall;
The private banks assail his flanks
With No per Cent. at all;
Their wants of cash on all men flash,
While this poor luckless elf
Is told his bills cannot be done,
Tho' he is done himself!

THE CITY ATTORNEY.

The City Attorney can scarcely complain
That the times are uncommonly dull;
For with *Panic* for plaintiff, and Ruin to reign,
His hands are unusually full!

Common Law may be slow—even Equity low—
And Conveyancing stupidly short;
But with failure each minute, the dickens is in it
If he fails in the *Bankruptcy Court*.

THE CORN SPECULATOR.

"Lay not your treasures up on Earth."
This was a mandate given—
The Soul of Love should hoard above,
And seek its wealth in Heaven!
Bar not the food gates of the Poor—
With greedy, grasping hand—
Lest that high Heaven unbar the
door,
And corn sow all the land.

If there be failure where the Staff
Of Life has been restrained,
At those who fail men neither laugh
Nor weep they have not gained!
But deem the *Corn-Miser* has paid
To Justice a due debt!
When PANIC guides him from the
Grain,
And gulphs in the *Gazette*!

"MORE RAILWAY CALLS."

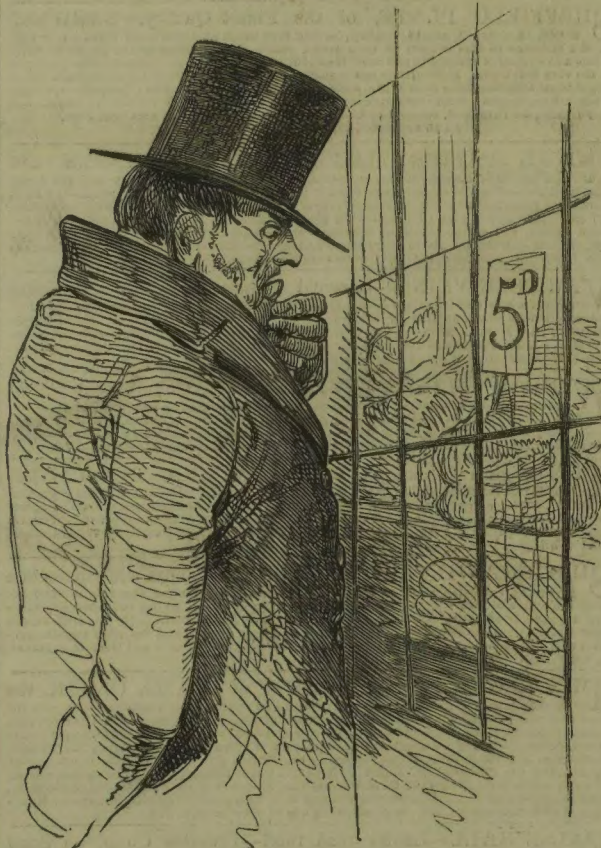
More Railway Calls!—the fever
burns,
And riots in blood heat;
More outlay! outlay! no returns!
The Panic brings the treat!

These shares are ploughshares; for
they plough
Through every mortal's purse—
The funds become no better, now,
But the Railway Calls are worse!

"You have a *hundred* in the funds,
Worth *eighty* to sell out!—
Sell out, and pay your Railway
Calls,
For so you must, no doubt."
Twenty, of course, you make of loss
In funded money spent:
Alas! when will your Railway
Calls
Return as much per cent?



CITY LAWYER.



CORN SPECULATOR.



THE BILL DISCOUNTER.

DIDDLETON
RAILWAY

"MORE RAILWAY CALLS."